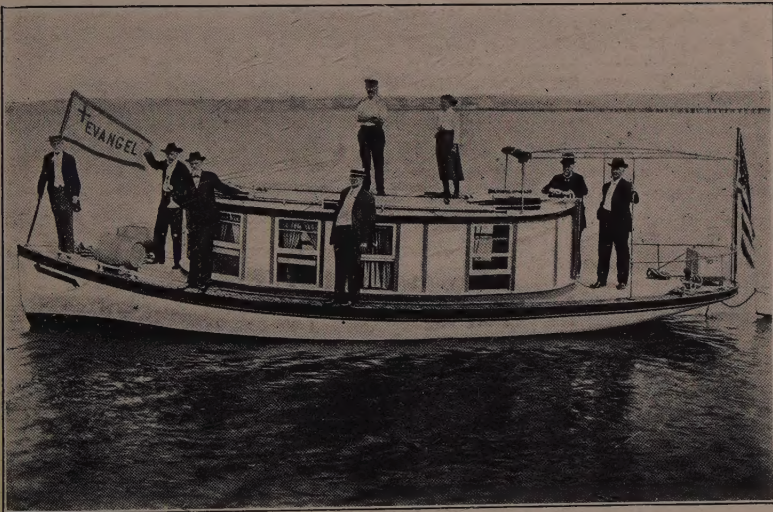


The AMERICAN MISSIONARY

JUNE, 1911



"EVANGEL NO. 1," OF THE FLORIDA HOME MISSIONARY NAVY

PUBLISHED BY

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY
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THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

JUNE, 1911

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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

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WORKS WITHOUT WASTE

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

April 28-30

1908-1911

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

As we come to another milestone, we very naturally look backward as well as forward. The way by which we have come has been at no point a solitary one. The friends of the Brotherhood have been so numerous and hearty that good cheer has been our constant portion. The Brotherhood has at no point sought to serve itself. "Others" has been its keyword. Its main contribution has been a new atmosphere of expectation and responsibility among men.

AS TO EFFICIENCY

We believe that the national Brotherhood has done these things:

1. Brought a new masculine emphasis to the churches.
2. Kept central in all its work the ideal of brotherhood.
3. Permeated the men's club movement with a religious purpose.
4. Greatly increased the male percentage of activity and membership in the churches.
5. Launched the Department of Labor and Social Service.
6. Loyally supported our great missionary societies.
7. Established the national Boys' Brotherhood.
8. Emphasized the element of aggressiveness in the denomination's life.
9. Campaigned with the Laymen's Missionary Movement.
10. Joined in the inauguration of, and will participate vigorously in The Men and Religion Forward Movement.

After three years of work, we see no better way to accomplish these things than through the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood has been loyally supported financially. Probably no national organization in the history of Congregationalism has received more adequate support in the first three years of its life. It is highly desirable that an increasing number of men shall now share in this support.

The Directors desire to put on record their appreciation of the hearty co-operation which has been given from the beginning until now by our ministers, our laymen, our denominational press, our college and seminary leaders, and our national societies.

With deep gratitude to Almighty God, and with greetings to all our fellow-workers, we enter upon the fourth year.

In behalf of the Directors of the Brotherhood,

ALFRED COIT,

President.

FRANK DYER,

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

Secretaries.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

VOL. LXV.
NO. 6.

JUNE, 1911

NEW SERIES
VOL. 3. NO. 3

OUR FIRST MISSIONARY EXPOSITION A WORLD- WIDE VISION

“THE WORLD IN BOSTON” is not simply “The Orient in London” transported to our New England metropolis. The London exposition was simply a demonstration of hemispheric missionary success. “The World in Boston,” however, is what its name implies—a demonstration of the methods American Christianity is using and the success she is meeting with in her Christ-commissioned task of bringing the *entire world* to Christ, not a piece or section, either home or foreign. This is the first missionary exposition with a vision and purpose as wide as the Great Commission.

Our Congregational homeland societies have been responsible for the development and direction of two exhibits in connection with this exposition. The American Missionary Association naturally is responsible for the American Negro section, and, quite as naturally, to The Congregational Home Missionary Society was entrusted the creation of the exhibit dealing with the American immigrant. The abolition movement was cradled in Boston, and our American Missionary Association has always had a peculiar hold on the hearts of New Englanders, and the exhibits in this Negro section are altogether worthy of the Association and its many-sided program for the uplifting of the colored race. The double quartet from Fisk University has attracted extraordinary attention, and it is to be hoped that as one of the results of the Exposition this pioneer college for Negroes will have the reinforcement of friends and of gifts to which its noble history and present prospects entitle it.

And now that New England has become predominantly the home of the foreign-born, the Immigrant section of course attracts the keenest interest. Without any of the spectacular accompaniments of many of the other exhibits, with its walls covered merely with pictures and charts dealing with the subject of immigration, instead of panorama showing Fuji Yama, Buddhist temples, or modern scenery; this section nevertheless has captured and held the serious attention of a multitude. In many cases plans have been made by individuals or classes for continued study of the problem. It would be safe to say that thousands of New England's best people have a new appreciation of the responsibility that is theirs, in introducing these incoming aliens to a knowledge of our best American ideals. After seeing the exhibits, many a visitor has perhaps unconsciously paraphrased the words of that famous legislator on Beacon Hill, who objected to the exportation of American Christianity through the American Board on the ground that “we did not have enough to export.” The query which modern New Englanders raise is, “How long will New England or America have any religion to export, unless she grapples with the problem of the incoming foreigner?”

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Hubert C. Herring, D.D., General Secretary; Rev. Herman F. Swartz, Associate Secretary;
Willis E. Lougee, Treasurer; Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department.

THE CITY CHURCH AND THE FOREIGNER, THE TENANT, AND THE WAGE EARNER

By Rev. Herman F. Swartz, New York City

THE three outstanding peculiarities of the city man are—
(1) that he is a *foreigner*,
(2) that he is a *tenant* in another man's house, and (3) that he is a *wage earner*. These three important factors are generally conceded to add great difficulty to the work of our church. Let us take them up in detail and ascertain the facts.

First—The Church and the Foreigner

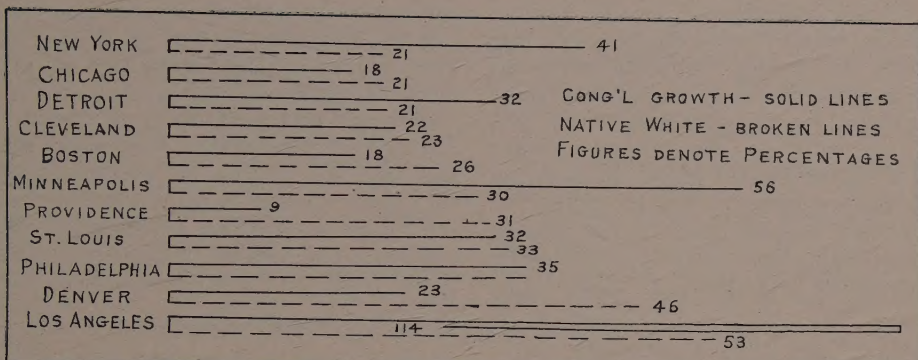
We receive annually one million immigrants, practically none of them is Protestant, and all of them hold some definite ecclesiastical relationship. These foreigners run immediately to the cities.

The census of 1900 has given the *percentage of native whites* in the total population of the cities we are considering. These figures are exhibited on the first chart in broken lines. In order to indicate what relationship this fact of city life has to our church growth, we have placed also on this chart a series of parallel solid lines, showing the percentage of *growth in membership* in our churches in these cities. If the foreigner defeats us, the cities with a small native population should show small Congregational growth, whereas the cities with large native population should yield large returns.

We note that Chicago and New York and Detroit have each the same native population—21 per cent.; yet

New York and Detroit each grew, Congregationally, more than twice as fast as did Chicago. Minneapolis and Providence we find have each about 30 per cent. of natives, but Minneapolis grew in membership six times as fast as Providence. Denver and Los Angeles possess an unusual proportion of native citizens—50 and 53 per cent. respectively—but the membership in Los Angeles has increased five times as fast as in Denver.

It is gladly granted that a city of pure native stock looks very attractive to a Congregational church, but it must also be admitted that the foreigner is a needless bugaboo, to be eliminated from our demonology. The second generation of foreigners offers our easiest place of gain. We can do very little among immigrants themselves, but their children view matters very differently, and they are eager for an intelligent and free, but positive, religious life, and they respond in multitudes to our ministry. The Roman Catholic bishop whose See is in Boston recently stated in print that if his church had held simply the immigrants of the last fifty years, its membership now would be 44,000,000 (if I recall the figures correctly), as against the 12,000,000 which it claims. The difference of 32,000,000 of foreign birth affords a great field of obligation open to our churches in the city.



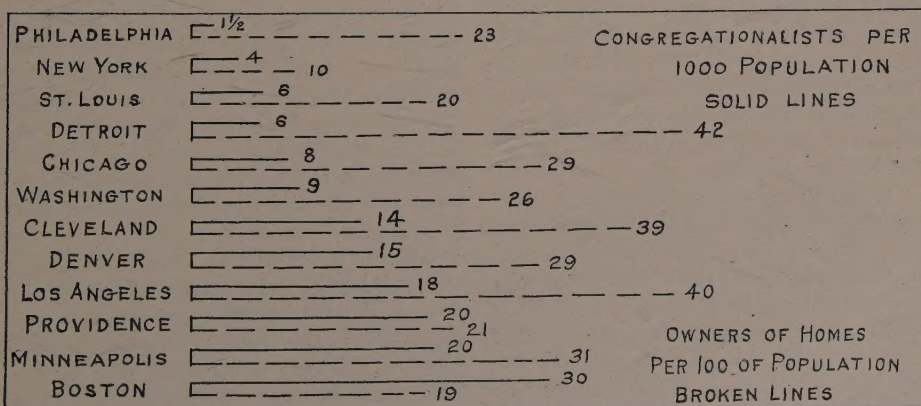
Second—The Church and the Tenant

There is yet another condition often referred to as discouraging our work, namely, the mobility of the population. The family church contemplates a community of people fairly fixed, owning homes, rearing children, and maintaining the home ideal. Our cities are rapidly changing into huge apartment houses, with a penalty upon the family life. Pastors complain bitterly that this takes the bottom out from under their work; that they are dealing with an irresponsible procession. It will therefore pay us to examine the facts. We find in the last census report, the figures covering the numbers of families living in their *own homes* and of families *renting* their abodes. These figures are the basis of the second chart. With them have been placed the figures showing the *number of Congregationalists* per thousand of popu-

lation, the idea being to show the relationship between resident members and home owners.

In Philadelphia, we have only $1\frac{1}{2}$ members to the thousand, the odd half probably being a married man. On the other extreme is Hartford, with 64 per thousand. In Boston there are 30, and so on down to New York, with 4, and then Philadelphia. The broken lines indicate the per cent. of *proprietors* of homes. In New York only ten families out of the hundred own the place they live in—this includes all of Greater New York. In Detroit, forty-two out of the hundred are owners. In other cities the proportion runs between these extremes.

Here again it seems impossible to discover a significant relationship between the two sets of facts. It is obvious that any church will grow most readily where it has a large



settled population to work among, but it is also apparent that in our cities the supply of material is so great that as yet it abundantly compensates for this difficulty, and that the growth of the church is not severely dependent upon the stability of the population. We are forced to conclude that the work is not pushed to a point where the law of diminishing returns is felt. Lift up your

individual exceptions, some notable, but the statement is true of the class. For figures bearing upon this point, a list of questions was sent to all the Congregational pastors in St. Louis. A few kept the stamped envelopes and the answers to themselves; most of the pastors made careful analysis of their rolls to give an accurate set of replies. The figures include all sections, from the most prosperous com-

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CONG'L MEMBERS

\$5000 SALARY — 3

CAPITALIST — 10

PROFESSIONAL — 13

CLERKS — 33

LABORERS — 41

FIGURES DENOTE
PERCENTAGES

eyes and behold the fields white for the harvest! What a wonderful challenge!

Third—The Church and the Wage Earner

The wage earner is numerically dominant in the city. This is a corollary to the proposition that the city is an industrial institution. The modern industrial system is built upon the conception of one manager and many employees. We have no census statistics serving to analyze the community into its economic elements, but most of us have a rough idea of how the population is divided, consequently it is well to ascertain what attitude our church bears to the different economic classes, and conversely, what relation these classes bear to the church.

The group of facts we are now considering becomes especially significant when we recall that the foreigner and his son, who constitute three-fourths of our urban population, are at once tenants in another man's house and wage earners, either as manual laborers or as clerks. To this there are

munities in the West End to the mission field in the Ghetto.

A total of 3,562 members is shown by the reports. Of these, 507 are marked as unclassified; the pastors did not know where to place them in the social scale. This unclassified number we will subtract from the total and leave a net total of 3,055. These we divide into five groups—Capitalists, Professional Men, High Salaried Men (\$5,000 or over), Clerks, and Manual Laborers.

The Capitalist is the man whose income is derived from the enjoyment or the employment of accumulated wealth. His wife and children are also, for our purpose, capitalists. Ten per cent. of the total belong here. Please note that the corner grocer is a capitalist, as is also the widow who is living on the five hundred a year left by her husband. A capitalist, like his pastor, may be very poor.

The Professional People include the ministry, law, medicine, journalism, and possibly a few others. The figures for this class show a proportion of thirteen per cent. It must be remembered that each church has a

minister, who with his family materially swells this group.

The High Salaried Men stand in a peculiar relationship. Their interests run with large capital; they are commanders of regiments of the capitalistic army. We do not find them in large numbers. The figures yield three per cent.

The wage earners may be roughly divided into two groups. The Clerks are in general those who have to do with the handling of the goods used in the economic world, and with the accounting; the Manual Laborers are those who are primarily engaged in the actual work of production. No sharp line can be drawn, and the labor unions have organizations for clerks of various kinds. Nevertheless, we recognize a social distinction between what we call clerks and laborers. The pastors report thirty-three per cent. of clerks and forty-one per cent. of laborers. Even our most wealthy churches report an overwhelming preponderance of these more modest folk in their enrollment; while the other extreme finds several churches with a membership composed exclusively of clerks and laborers with a small sprinkling of the professions, representing the minister, a teacher or two, and possibly the local physician.

The ideal church should contain a representative proportion of all the important social classes. It is thereby much stronger in all its work, and its catholic sympathies enable it to leaven the whole lump of society. It has been said that God is no respecter of persons. Even a rich man's soul is worth saving. The fact, however, is that in a democratic institution the overwhelming majority has things its own way, and *in all the churches the clerk and laborer are the majority* by a big margin. The charge so often vociferated, that the city church is neglecting the laboring man—"the producer of all wealth"—is sufficiently met in our case by the clear fact that the Congregational church is owned bodily by the laboring man himself,

plus his nearest of kin, the clerk. The same man that is qualified to join the union joins the church.

Summary

We therefore deduce the following truths:

The city is the great battlefield of the church.

The church, as we represent it, is substantially holding its own in the great cities.

The city church meets an environment different from its earlier history, and must utilize this environment for its development.

The foreigner is not a barrier to our success, but his children invite us to magnificently rewarded labors.

The tenements and rented homes are full of fine material, which we are actually working up.

The Congregational church by its very composition is heartily interested in the working man, meeting him and ministering to him in ways he himself directs.

The city churches are finding great profit in an intimate co-operation in city church extension societies, by means of which the momentum of the whole group is delivered upon the head of every new entering wedge.

The work we are doing is good, but let us have more of it!

The challenge of the city to our church is to enter in and possess the land, for it is open and calling to us. Let our *methods* and *externals* be wisely adapted to the circumstances; let us equip a strong organization for extension enterprises.

Let our spirit be that of our Master who came to serve, and the reward will be the joy of success!

Patriotism and religion unite in calling every Christian to the support of the Church in her effort to spread the Gospel. The Church is the only agency to overcome the enemies of Christ and save the nation.—Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church South.

THE PLACE OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

SOON after this number of the magazine reaches its readers, The Congregational Home Missionary Society will assemble for its annual meeting in the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, where the lamented Rev. George C. Adams, D.D., ministered for so many years. When the great fire swept away the old building, the present edifice as shown on this page was erected upon the same site and with the same general proportions, although the stern necessities of the situation compelled construction on a



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

less expensive plan. The church is in the downtown district, being practically the only one of the evangelical churches of the city which has not moved toward the outskirts. It has therefore a unique opportunity and obligation. Under Dr. Aked's brilliant and aggressive leadership it will render great service to the denomination and the Kingdom in the years to come. It will be a great satisfaction to the Society if this meeting (the first national meeting of the Congregationalists to be held in California) shall bring something of inspiration and sense of fellowship to our brethren who are laboring so courageously and effectively in the work of the Gospel on the Pacific Coast.

SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES

By the General Secretary

No. 23

May 1, 1911.

DEAR BRETHREN:

I am wondering whether you are as much perplexed to know how to discharge your obligations as a teacher of morality in the matter of sex relations as I always was in the years when I was a pastor. On the one hand, the minister knows that in his congregation and community there are innumerable sins against the law of purity, of the most varied and disastrous sort. On the other hand, he is faced, whichever way he turns, by the immense difficulty of giving helpful teaching concerning or effective rebuke to these sins. Accepted canons of propriety forbid public utterance on many themes which need to be treated. Private admonition is hedged about with all sorts of limitations and impossibilities. And so the minister often drifts on from year to year, helpless to meet what he cannot but believe is in some sort his duty. Meanwhile, if we may believe those whose careful investigation gives weight to their judgment, conditions grow worse. Unchastity among young men and boys increases. Marital transgressions multiply. Salacious books and plays increase in popularity. The grim penalties of broken law are more and more in evidence. Must we always look on in silence? Is there no way by which the seventh commandment, with the searching interpretation of it given by our Lord, shall find effective utterance through the lips of those who are called to be heralds of righteousness? Is there nothing one can do in the community where he lives to create such horror of all kinds of impurity as fills the epistles of Paul? I believe the subject calls for renewed and careful study on the part of most ministers.

May I venture a few suggestions, despite my consciousness of defect in the discharge of my own duty? In the first place, there is surely nothing to prevent ringing and reiterated emphasis upon the general law of purity. If one believes, as most commentators do, that the sixth Beatitude refers to this theme, he may easily use it as the basis for an appeal and warning. The impure heart not only fails of the vision of God, but of all divine things. Tremendously strong words can be said along this line without hazard of offending the most conservative sense of propriety. Then, too, the divorce question is a perfectly legitimate and feasible theme for pulpit treatment. I grant that the perplexities are many. Few men are perfectly sure that they know all about the subject, and those few usually know somewhat less than their neighbors. Then, too, it will be unusual if in one's congregation there are not concrete cases which are puzzling and which sometimes make the utterance of one's conviction a painful thing. None the less, in some fashion one must find a way to discharge his duty and to help rebuke and stamp out the accursed idea that the marriage bond can be loosed without sin on anybody's part and a new connection be made at will. The incredible and loathsome condition of some sections of public sentiment surely calls for utterance on the part of the preacher. His words will be all the more effective if he stoutly refuses to remarry divorced persons except after investigation and under conditions which satisfy his personal judgment. Whether he be right or wrong, it is a minister's privilege and duty to stand by his convictions.

It is equally plain that something

fit and useful can be said about the enticements to vice. Plays wholly or partially indecent, advertisements whose sinister meaning is thinly veiled, books which smell of the sty, billboards which would bring the blush of shame to any right-minded person if we were not so sadly accustomed to them, are found everywhere. Why should not one speak out, even if he must commonly speak in general terms lest he advertise the shameful thing? Let me say again that whatever specific results may or may not follow from such preaching, it will at least help to create an atmosphere favorable to purity.

There are other aspects of the subject which if treated in public speech must be presented to selected groups. I know of no reason why this should not be done if it is rightly done. This last is not easy. Not a few people have done more harm than good by such efforts. But one need not run the risk of this if with sufficient care and prayerful pains he arrange for talks to boys, to men, to wives, to girls. Some of these he can give himself. Others he can delegate, making sure as may be that right persons are chosen.

There remains still the teaching of the printed page. This is often available when all else is out of the question. Anyone sufficiently in earnest can secure or prepare suitable leaflets or books adapted to the different classes of the community, and can find ways of distributing

them. Here again there are difficulties and hazards. Some well-meant writings on these themes are thoroughly vicious in their effects. I entirely agree with these words of Professor Shailer Mathews:

We hear a vast amount of advice to the effect that children are to be taught mysteries of sex. There are few subjects more in the foreground of some educational philosophers in thinking. I profoundly believe that the maintenance of moral ideals in families will profit vastly more by the maintenance of chastity than by a perpetual discussion of eugenics. It is a mistake to teach boys and girls to substitute physiology for the decalogue. Lives grounded in moral idealism withstand temptations better than lives which have been taught only a prudential chastity. Though parents have the tongues of physicians and though children know all sex mysteries and have not the love of purity, it availeth nothing.

I have in my possession a leaflet for boys built on the line Professor Mathews describes. I am inclined to believe that if it will not reach the boy, no elaborate treatise will do it.

When you have the right sort of thing, it is not easy to get it into the right hands. But pluck and ingenuity will accomplish much. Tact and sincerity will defend one against errors. Out of it all some good will come. Boys will be saved from shame and sorrows; girls will be taught to meet the responsibilities of maidenhood, wifehood, and motherhood; the marriage relation will be strengthened and purified. Some, at least, will be kept from this pit into which so many fall.

Fraternally yours,

HUBERT C. HERRING.

MINNESOTA'S FIRST YEAR OF SELF-SUPPORT

By Rev. George R. Merrill, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS first year of self-support has been *annus mirabilis* for Minnesota. While we felt proud to be so considered Congregationally as to be lined up with Wisconsin and Iowa—states that are so

much older—in constituent membership in The Congregational Home Missionary Society, some of us realized that it was no holiday job that had fallen to us. Very quietly we have attended to our business, and at

the close of the year on March 31, we were able to balance the books with a credit of \$7.98. We are grateful first to our God for his good hand upon us, and then to the splendid loyalty of the churches, which, without waiting for spasmodic appeals, have inquired as to what their "fair share" might be, and then, with so few exceptions that you can almost if not quite count them on your fingers, set themselves to raise it.

The appeal of the year has been altogether for the Apportionment—for the whole Apportionment—in the persuasion that the secret of financing our state work is there. It goes without saying that every church has not been able to meet its share, but the moral value of the effort which more than ninety-nine per cent. have made, cannot be too highly estimated. There has been an unusual steadiness in the work, broken by a conspicuous failure or two, and by some brilliant successes, like that of Lynnhurst, Minneapolis, where in nine months with \$270 aid we have a church of over one hundred members and growing, paying \$1,800 for pastor's support and expecting to dedicate in May a \$12,000 property. We should hardly have made our passage, however, as quietly and comfortably as we have, but for a small "Revolving Fund" that was secured

at the beginning of the year. Though plainly not half large enough for our business, it has been of very great value.

The fruitage of the year in conversions and additions to the churches is above the average of recent years. Several pastors of evangelistic gifts who minister in the larger churches have given themselves freely in service to their neighbors, and in a few cases professional evangelists have been called in.

The new work has been chiefly in the mining regions and along the recent extensions of the "Soo" railway in the central northern part of the state. In each of these regions a number of hopeful centers have been opened, but the work has not yet advanced to the point of organization.

While it is quite certain that the coming year will test us a bit more thoroughly than has the last, in which, as it seems to us, we have found and used the last cent, the Directors have boldly added some \$2,500 to the budget and authorized some new lines of work. We plan to take over what little German work is done in the state, thus relieving a bit the treasury of the national Society. We also plan to set forth a model rural parish if we can find the man with a fit vision to work it.

IN A SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CENTER

By Rev. George Eaves, D.D., Birmingham, Alabama

PILGRIM Church, Birmingham, Alabama, began to be in May, 1903, and hence is about eight years old. Its home is near the center of the city, and I wish it were still nearer. Its members are distributed over an area twelve miles wide. The present pastorate began at the same time as the regular use of the first church home, over three years ago, since which time forty-seven members have been received, sixteen of them on confession of faith. Over

\$1,100 has been spent towards completing the edifice, a cause which still challenges our sacrificial love. The regular congregation steadily grows, sometimes filling our seated area.

The church is taking a constantly larger place in the life of the city. Its pastor preaches through a weekly issue of the chief newspaper to a very wide audience, and is well known throughout the state. He is identified with work for the bodies of men especially through the Anti-Tuberculosis

Association, which he was largely instrumental in founding last year and which is regarded as one of the most valuable assets of the city's life, being generously supported in its special outdoor hospital work. He is closely associated with the Boys' Club, of which a section is now being cared for in the newly-finished basement used as their gymnasium, a necessary step towards their development in character.

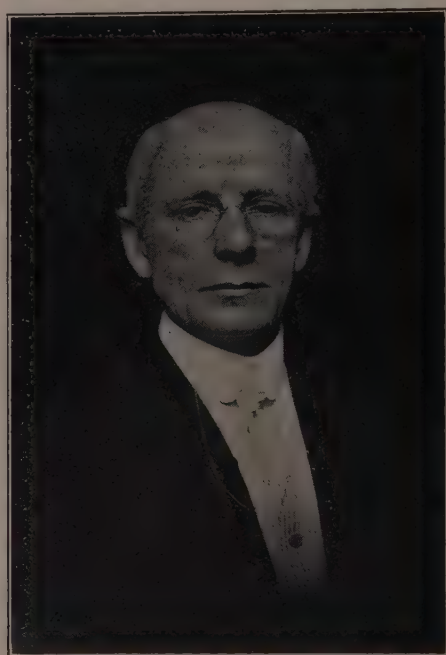
We are promoting good fellowship not only with all churches, but also with the Jewish people of the city, greatly to the profit of both groups, a recent exchange of pulpits with the rabbi having greatly stimulated spiritual graces, and for us, at least, promoted intelligent interest in historical Christianity, besides improving the spiritual.

This church is now taking care of the older cause at Gate City, where signs of converting power are appearing, especially in the Sunday-school. At the other edge of the city, at Ensley, there is gathering a group of our members who may well prove the nucleus of a new enterprise among the inflowing hundreds of operatives in that rapidly developing region.

In addition to other opportunities, the church and its pastor are able to render some measure of help to other churches in the state, and to

the two schools at Thorsby and Joppa.

Our wants are many. One of the most pressing is a stereopticon for



REV. GEORGE EAVES, D.D.

use on Sunday evenings. Another is that all Congregationalists coming to Birmingham report for service and fellowship, as some are now doing, to our joy.

THE SEMINARY OUTLOOK

By President E. Lyman Hood, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA Theological Seminary was the first divinity school to be established in the entire South by the Congregationalists for the training of men for the white churches. It still remains the only college of that character. Furthermore, it is the only educational institution of that type for that purpose in five Gulf States containing over ten millions of people. No other

seminary in America occupies, alone, a field so vast. And again, in no other portion of the United States except New Mexico is illiteracy so great as in the Southeastern States; in no other portion has the white ministry been so neglected.

The oldest church of the Pilgrim faith in the South was organized in 1690—the ancient Circular Church, Charleston, South Carolina. Its bow

still abides in strength. For nearly two centuries Congregationalism was scarcely known, but at the close of the Civil War currents of population



PRESIDENT E. LYMAN HOOD

set in which have continued to increase ever since. A fair proportion of these newcomers were our own church people. Considerably more than one hundred churches, mostly Methodist, with their pastors and congregations, of their own free will and accord have come into our denomination. A full generation passed, however, before we had any school whatever of higher grade for the training of the clergy for our churches.

Ten years ago, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, the Seminary was established, with no resources, yet much faith and abounding prayer. The founders had clearly discerned the urgent and insistent need. For if Christianity in the South was to hold what it had honorably won, the ministry must be educated. Hundreds, even thousands, were preaching who, denied even a common school

training, could scarcely read and write. Real spiritual culture could be obtained only by long, prayerful discipline under the guidance of experienced teachers.

The plant comprises a beautiful campus of twelve acres looking out over the city. Three buildings are used. In the last six years the attendance of resident students has steadily increased from thirteen to fifty-four. They come from many states. Graduates are now at work in the home missionary churches of the South in almost every commonwealth. Each summer, through the long vacation of twenty weeks, the undergraduate students are employed by the Home Missionary Society. In this manner, at comparatively small expense, life and light are taken to the out-of-the-way places of the Southland, and withal a clinic experience is obtained by the men, of very essential value in their preparation for increasing usefulness as pastors in the coming years.

Home study courses are provided for those who cannot now come to Atlanta. In this way many are able to employ wisely their time in systematic reading and study as non-resident students of the Seminary. Books from the library are gladly sent without expense to all our pastors and teachers who desire them. In all its work the Bible is the chief text-book; the instruction positive and constructive. Thus may our graduates go forth with intelligent minds and believing hearts, eagerly to tell the glad tidings of the Savior's love.

You are in God's world; you are God's child. Those things you cannot change. The only peace and rest and happiness for you is to accept them and rejoice in them. When God speaks to you, you must not believe that it is the wind blowing or the torrent falling from the hill. You must know that it is God. You must gather up the whole power of meeting Him.—PHILLIPS BROOKS,

NEW LEAFLETS

The following new leaflets have been published recently by our Society. Send for as many as you can use. Address The Congregational Home Missionary Society, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

No. 11 of the quarterly leaflet, "The Day's Work," is for April, 1911, and shows where our Society stands as to interdenominational co-operation.

"Montana in the Making" sets forth the resources, possibilities, and development of the state, with glimpses of home life, woman's work, and the Montana Band.

"The Formative Period" shows briefly our great responsibility in the West, and the extent to which we are meeting it.

"Census Facts" contains population tables from the census of 1910, and will be found particularly useful in studying the growth of our cities.

"A Bird's-eye View of Immigration and Missions" and "Thy Neighbor as He Ar-

rives at Ellis Island," are two leaflets prepared for our Society's exhibit of immigration work at "The World in Boston." We have them in stock for general distribution. They give a very complete presentation of the subject in small compass.

The 1911 edition of the joint handbook of our seven national societies, entitled "Congregational Missionary Societies," is now ready, and can be obtained from any of the societies, as announced last month. It presents the distinctive work of each society and the woman's organizations, describes the Apportionment Plan, etc. Send for copies for distribution.

We also have in stock the two leaflets published by the National Council Apportionment Commission—"A Shorter Catechism on the Apportionment Plan" and "The Sunday-school's Share in the Kingdom"—mentioned editorially last month.



THE TREASURY



MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

By Willis E. Lougee, Treasurer

APRIL RECEIPTS

THE FIRST MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1911

	Contributions	Interest	Legacies	Total
1910.....	\$11,450.84	\$859.00	\$17,504.89	\$29,814.73
1911.....	11,955.95	561.89	14,376.81	26,894.65
Increase.....	\$505.11	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	\$297.11	\$3,128.08	\$2,920.08

We entered upon a new fiscal year April 1st, with the very small balance of \$1,146.04 in the treasury. The budget for the new year is just about \$240,000, which is estimated upon the basis of the expenditure of last year. The expenses for April were large and yet they were all met, and we began the second month of the fiscal year with \$204.93 in the treasury. We had hoped for larger returns from the churches working under the Apportionment Plan, but these hopes failed to materialize, and again we must turn to our generous friends who helped last year by personal gifts, to continue the work without debt another year.

We received during the summer of 1910 quite a large amount from individuals, and we confidently ask and expect to receive the same support this summer. If these gifts could come to us in June and early in July, it would help us again to go through the summer months without making a

loan. Can this be done? It certainly can if we all pull together and do as we did last year in the way of giving. It is *worth while* to pay as we go, and not pay interest upon loans.

We are receiving quite a large number of letters asking about our Conditional Gift plan, which seems to commend itself to thinking men and women as an ideal way by which an assured support will be given to home missionary work in the future. Write to the treasurer for particulars.



REV. E. W. BUTLER,
Assistant Superintendent

REV. W. F. BLACKMAN, D.D.,
President Rollins College

REV. J. F. BLACKBURN,
Assistant Superintendent

REV. FRANK E. JENKINS, D.D.,
Superintendent

REV. GEO. L. HANSCOM,
Jacksonville, Fla.

REV. W. F. BREWER,
Assistant Superintendent

REV. BYRON F. MARSH, D.D.,
Daytona, Fla.

SOME CONGREGATIONAL LEADERS IN THE SOUTH

REACHING THE SCATTERED DWELLERS ALONG THE SHORE

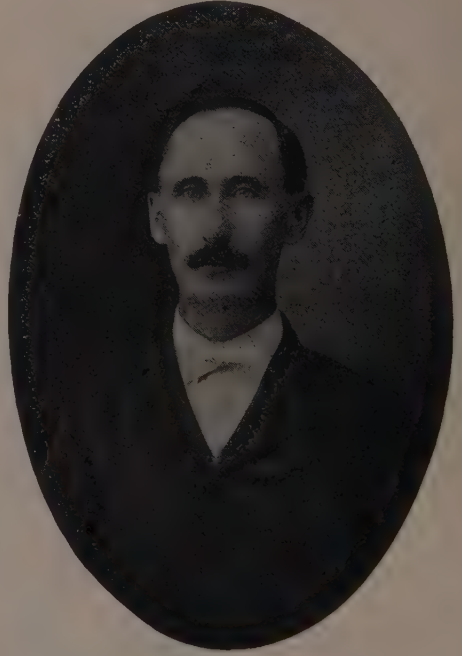
By Rev. Neil McQuarrie, Stuart, Fla., Captain of "Evangel No. 1."

(See picture on front cover)

A LONG the east coast of Florida are hundreds of families who seldom, if ever, have a chance to hear the sweet story of the Gospel. Hundreds of families are coming in and settling on these banks, from every state in the Union. The coast towns and cities are far apart. Seldom do you find churches in the remote places. People who once had the habit of attending divine worship have lost it. Others never had a chance to form the habit of churchgoing. Hunting, fishing, boating, and visiting are usually the order of the first day of the week. If these people cannot or will not attend God's house, then the business of the church is to go to them, in answer to the Master's command: "Go ye!"

The work of the Florida Gospel Navy was set in motion to meet the spiritual needs of these isolated and neglected families and communities. The launch Evangel No. 1 has for two years been going along the inland shores from Key West to St. Augustine, a distance of nearly five hundred miles. She carries on board an organ, hymn books, tracts, and Bibles, and her crew goes into every settlement and village and visits every home, telling the good news by song and testimony. Gospel services are held in dwelling houses, schoolhouses, packing houses, and often in fish houses. The results at times are marvelous. Whole families are led to the Savior. Many of the young people reached are bright and shining jewels, hidden in the "piney woods of Florida." Four young men who were converted in our meetings have declared their intention of entering the gospel ministry. The great pressing need of the hour is not more material to work upon, but workers, for the

fields are already white unto the harvest. Some of God's servants are standing ready to thrust in the sickle,



REV. NEIL McQUARRIE

but they cannot be encouraged for lack of means.

The problem of how to reach the scattered dwellers is solved by our boat. Ours is a rare privilege and opportunity. We thank God daily for the joy of laboring in these needy communities, and seeing a few saved through the power of the gospel of Jesus. Doors are opening on every hand. Years of good work lie before us. The outlook grows more encouraging with the passing days. Our prayer is that the Father in Heaven will spare us to see many more of these precious souls for whom Christ died, brought into the Kingdom,



A CORNER OF THE IMMIGRANT SECTION AT "THE WORLD IN BOSTON," PREPARED BY THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY



WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry



HOW CHRISTOPHE COLUMBA DISCOVERED AMERICA

By Bertha M. Shepard, Hartford, Conn.

(Concluded from last month)

AFTER buying the cap it was meal time again. Fifteen cents this time. Their store diminished. They counted it over carefully. So many evening papers—so much; supper—so much; the newsboys' lodging house—so much; or if nothing remains there may be an empty coal bin, and Tony divulged to Christophe the mysteries

of the empty packing box or doorway. But beware of the cop!

The evening song changed but slightly from the morning refrain. Christophe had become quite expert. He even jumped upon a slowly-moving car once or twice. He was obliged to move rapidly in order to keep warm. But at last there was only one paper left.

"Tony, see"—but where is Tony? Christophe looked up and down the street. He had ridden a little way on a car, and then, jumping off, had gone at right angles instead of straight ahead.

"He'll soon come back," thought Christophe bravely to himself, trying to whistle a merry Italian song, but it hurt his throat to whistle. He was cold and tired. There were newsboys on the street, but none of them were followers of Tuffy Keach. Christophe started to sell his last paper to a man, when one of them came up and shouldered him away.

"Get on to your own beat," he cried. Another one picked up a stone and threw it at him. Christophe understood that he must move on. So, thrusting his hands in his pockets, with his head held down against the wind, he walked slowly on and on. He did not want any supper. His throat hurt so that he could not swallow it if he tried. He only wanted to lie down. At length he found himself on a dark, deserted street. There was something familiar about the place. It was the warehouse he had visited with Tony that day, and there was an empty barrel turned down by the side of the building. He remembered what Tony had told him about sleeping in boxes, and, after looking carefully up and down the street, he knelt down and slowly crawled into it. It was not so uncomfortable as it might seem, for by curling his knees a little, he had a snug little nest away from the wind. It seemed so good to him to lie down; and very soon he was asleep.

The clock on a tower far away struck seven. It was early to be in bed. Last night it had struck eleven, twelve, one, before he

had passed the last glass of beer and the last cigar across the counter of the Italian who had brought him to this land.

Eight! strikes the clock. The long lashes sweep the curve of the thin little cheek. He chokes a little in his sleep. It was his throat that hurt him, for he was very cold.

Half past eight! He moans as he turns in his cramped position.

Oh, mother hearts in this big, kind land—those mother hearts that have love for their own and others too; and those who, having no little feet to guide, long to do good to the wandering ones of the earth—why do you not send some one out into the dark, dreary spots to find the lost and bring them in?

But, hark! What was that noise? A band of knights came clattering down the street. Now, ancient history is coming in again, and this is a story of to-day, you say.

No, wrong again. These knights were not in armor, neither did they ride upon horses. They were just three rollicking boys racing home after a meeting of the Knights of King Arthur. That was only a club just held at their church.

"Hello! What's this?" Tom, seeing



"A meeting of the Knights of King Arthur".

a barrel, gave it a kick, but it would not roll.

"Ah, there's a foot sticking out. What's here?"

Christophe, awakening, saw three smallish heads in the opening of his barrel.

"How do?" he said in a weak, thick voice.

"How do you do?" chorused the knights.

"You must not sleep there. You will catch cold. Come out."

They pulled him gently by the leg. He understood that, and slowly and painfully crept forth.

"Poor chap! He can't hardly stand up."

"Where do you live?"

"Where's your coat?"

"What were you in that barrel for?" questioned the knights all at once. But Christophe could not understand, and answered only with a weak, tired smile.

"He's Dutch or Spanish or something queer," said one. "What can we do with him?"

"Take him home," said Harry.

"Run him in," said Joe.

"Nothing of the sort," Tom announces. Don't you remember that missionary chap that spoke at our meeting last week? He told us of a kind of church where they have missionaries that can speak all sorts of languages. I know where it is. It's down the next street and then over a little ways. It's quite on purpose for anyone like him. Come on. Let's take him there."

"Will you come with us?" they asked him, taking him kindly by the arm. Gradually Christophe's stiffened limbs straightened out, and he followed, shivering.

It was not far. They soon stopped before a building all bright with lights. There was singing within it, but it stopped as the boys entered, and the people began to go out.

"It is a church," thought Christophe, "but small and very plain."

A lady came down the aisle and

spoke to the boys. They explained eagerly.

"We found him in a barrel, Miss —" (Miss Mary, we will call her, for the name is good).

Miss Mary took both of Christophe's cold hands in hers. "What language do you speak?" she asked him in Italian.

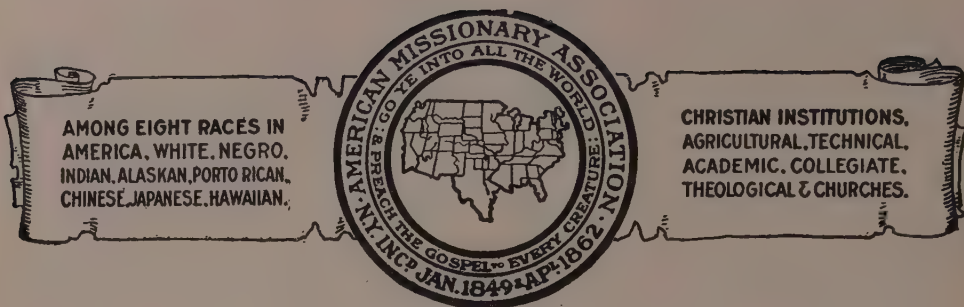
Christophe's heart rose into his big, brown eyes at the friendly touch and with the joy of hearing his own language. It was a pitiful story that he had to tell, and he told it stammeringly, but Miss Mary understood so well. The boys listened eagerly when she translated it to them.

"Poor little fellow! He looks sick," said Tom.

"I am afraid it's his throat," said Miss Mary. "Run home now, Sir Knights, and thank you for a brave rescue. We'll see him safely in the hospital and you can visit him there if he gets well." And she hurried the boys out of the door.

Christophe hardly knew how it all came about, but after a bewildering hour of kind hands passing him on to still other kind hands, he found himself in a bed—a soft, warm bed. Something had been done to his throat. It felt better and he wanted to sleep. Ah, such a sleep as he had. All night long and late into the morning. At last he opened his eyes and looked curiously around. It was so clean and quiet there. He saw a picture at the foot of the bed, of children in a church singing "Shepherd teach us how to go." He did not understand the picture, but he thought of the merry boys that had taught him to sell papers the day before, and the other three boys who had taken him from the barrel and led him to Miss Mary. Miss Mary—! Ah, he would never forget the kind touch of her hand, nor the sense of safety he had felt when she said: "You are with friends now, Christophe. We will take care of you."

"It is America," Christophe whispered to himself, with a happy smile. "I have found America at last."



OFFICE, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Honorary Secretary and Editor, A. F. Beard, D.D.; Corresponding Secretaries, Charles J. Ryder, D.D.; H. Paul Douglass, D.D.; Treasurer, Henry W. Hubbard; Secretary of Woman's Work, Miss D. E. Emerson; District Secretaries, Rev. George H. Gutterston, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Lucius O. Baird, D.D., 19 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, 21 Brenham Pl., San Francisco, Cal.; Field Representative, Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

WHAT TALLADEGA COLLEGE IS DOING

President J. M. P. Metcalf, D. D.

THE charge is often heard in the South that the higher education of the Negro is of no use, or is worse than useless; that "the educated Negro is a good-for-nothing." One hears this frequently spoken and in the press. Ex-Gov. Jelks of Alabama, several years ago, in an article in the *North American Review*, made essentially this statement. In the North, also, I have repeatedly heard such comments. In one northern city I heard that there were only one or two decent families of Negroes in the community, although some had been pupils in the public high schools. This talk seems to be in the air, and almost to the exclusion of good words for the Negro, as one goes up and down the country.

The charge, however, that higher education has done the Negro no good has absolutely no truth in it. At least so far as the higher education at Talladega is concerned, there is no truth in it.

It is interesting to inquire how these criticisms come to be made. I think perhaps they may be due in part to the fact that people, especially in the South, remember how many millions of dollars have been spent since the war on the education of the

Negro; how much effort has been put forth in the South and through the philanthropic efforts of many people in the North and they consequently imagine that the whole race has had opportunities for education. They forget that nearly fifty per cent. of the people are still illiterate; that more of them by count are illiterate to-day than were so at the close of the war. There are a great many thoughtless, shiftless, and worthless, criminal Negroes, and they are led to say that the education of the Negroes has done no good.

But certainly no one can fairly investigate the facts, to find out what the homes of the graduates of the schools are; what their work is and what their influence is; what their children are; what property they have accumulated; and what standing they have in the communities where they live, and say that Negro higher education is not doing for the Negro all that education is doing for other people. Certainly, so far as Talladega College is concerned, their education is amply justified by what they are and by what they have. I have personal acquaintance with all the graduates of the college department of this institution. I have been in

the homes of many of them. I know the facts about the others. For fifteen years I have been getting better acquainted with these men and women and I assert, without reserve, that they have made good; that they have justified their higher education, and there is no one of them, living or dead, who is or was a good-for-nothing.

Look for a moment at the history of the college department of Talladega College. College work proper did not begin until the school had been at work here for nearly twenty-five years. The first class was graduated in 1895. This makes very plain the falsity of the charge so often made that many of the schools established by northern philanthropy for the Negro began at the top instead of at the bottom.

The college work at Talladega began only after the work here of development and uplift had been going on for many years and now is only on a quiet and steady increase.

The total number of college graduates is only sixty-five and the college classes have ranged from one to ten, ten being the largest number in any one year.

In fact, the total number of college trained men among the Negroes is still very small, and the total number of Negro students doing genuine college work in the South is pitifully small. The number of well-educated doctors among the Negroes is small, as compared with the number of educated doctors among the white people. Last year there was but one Negro medical student for the race to fourteen thousand people, while there was one white medical student to three thousand white people.

What are these college graduates doing in the world? Nine have died since graduation. One of the nine was a Congregational pastor in North Carolina. One was for ten years the principal of an academy in Alabama. Another was wickedly killed just before the Spanish-American War, while he was serving in the 3rd Ala-

bama Regiment, during the progress of a riot at camp in Anniston, Alabama. The last one of the nine was a lawyer and a graduate of the Howard University Law School.

Six graduates are now pursuing further study; two in Yale Divinity School; three in medical courses at Meharry, Shaw University and Northwestern University; one in the Massachusetts School of Agriculture. Twenty-three out of the sixty-five either have pursued further study in professional schools, North and South, or are now so engaged. Time will not permit me to give any account of the heavy odds against which some of these men struggled; the hardship and deprivations,—before final success in the completion of their professional courses. Four of the twenty-three completed medical courses; one of these, who has been practising for several years, has received large recognition and is a very prosperous physician in Alabama. One who completed a course in pharmacy in Northwestern University now owns a drug store in Birmingham, Alabama. Two are lawyers. One, after completing the course with high honors in Yale Law School and winning prizes each year including the Townsend prize at commencement, over the entire class, was for quite a number of years Assistant to the Judge of Probate in New Haven, Conn.

Two are Congregational pastors.

Also among the number of our graduates are two professors; one at Talladega, after graduating from Yale,—where he took the Ten Eyck prize for the best-written and best-delivered oration in his class of 300 students, and—where he maintained high standing as a scholar.

Five are school principals; one of these has been for ten years principal of the largest public school in the city of Montgomery, Ala.

Two are Superintendents in manual training, giving superior instruction. Three are high school teachers, and hold important positions in fine High

Schools in Oklahoma, Alabama and Texas. One is matron at the Florida State Normal School.

Twelve others are teachers located in city or in country, teaching public or private schools. One is assistant cashier at Tuskegee Institute. Three are now employed by the United States government, one in the post office, one in the census bureau in Washington. One is an electrician and was graduated also from the Sheffield Scientific School and is now with the General Electric Co., in Schenectady, N. Y. Two are bank clerks. One is a contractor and builder, and one a master mechanic, and one is a clerk.

Four are wives, all of whom taught school for one or more years, and are now the kind of homemakers that help to make the nation what we would like to see it. One of these is the wife of a business man in Chattanooga, Tenn.; another, the wife of a Congregational pastor in North Carolina; another is the wife of a Manual Training Superintendent at Howard University, and the fourth, the wife of a physician in Arkansas.

This takes us over the entire list of sixty-five genuine college graduates. They are all of them useful men and women. Some of them are in positions of unusual responsibility and influence, and all of them justify the training they have received. I doubt if there is any college in the land that could make any finer relative record of usefulness than this. Is there any college in the land that could maintain such a record of thoroughly good and useful men and women in its list of graduates?

To reveal something of their spirit and character and work, let me give an instance in illustration. One young man in the first college class went out after graduation and taught school for a time, but soon found that he did not know enough to teach as he would like to. He therefore went to New York City and entered the Teachers' College of Columbia University, where he spent

two years. With this thorough training for his work, he came back into Alabama; went out into the country where the rural people live, some sixteen miles from any railroad, and for many years there in the heart of the country threw in his life in order to help those less fortunate than himself. He found there two little communities some three miles apart where a school—so called—was held three months in the year, meeting in the log church or school house and with a correspondingly poor teacher. He led these communities to unite their forces, bought a farm, which they worked in the interest of the school, and put up on this farm a substantial school building with several rooms below and an assembly room above, where they have had school ever since for seven or eight months of the year. In addition to this, he held farmers' conferences and teachers' institutes in the summer, and gave his whole time and strength for every good work in that community. In fact, he laid down his life there for that school and work. Assuredly it pays to educate young men with such spirit of devotion to their people and willingness to give themselves in service for others.

Another, who worked in our shop during the years of his college course, occasionally assisting the shop superintendent, has now become a teacher of manual training. One summer several years ago he built a spacious and handsome school house for the A. M. A. in Florence, Alabama, costing several thousand dollars. His work attracted the attention of so many of the white people in Florence that many of them were ready to address him as "Mr.," showing plainly one way at least in which Negroes may win the respect of their white neighbors.

Another young man in the railway service has obtained, in competitive examinations, the standing of 99.57%, the examination covering three states.

Talladega College has sent three normal graduates to Africa as mis-

sionaries, now laboring in the Congo Free State. One other is now looking forward to work in Africa. She obtained her education with this end in mind and will soon join the other three women, who are giving themselves in loving service for others in the heart of Africa.

It is young men and young women like these that our college department has been training here in Talladega. Who will say that the work is not worth while? Who will say that the work is not doing for these young people what education does for anyone else?



CIVILIZATION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

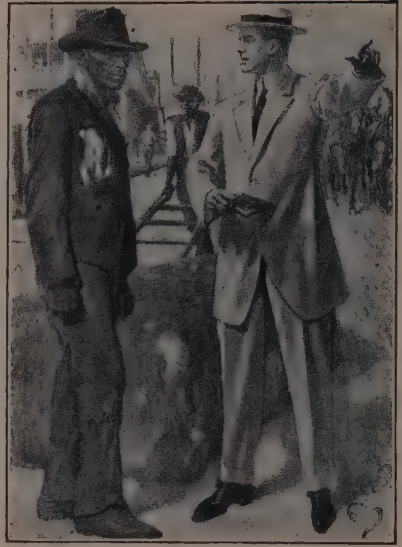
COMPARING the three contiguous states, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi with a corresponding northern group, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa having about equal area, we find that the northern group has three times as many people and three times as much improved land. In other words, there remains in the South much land to be possessed. If it existed in equal areas and excellence in the North, population would swarm from older states; the land would be homesteaded in quarter sections, largely by poor immigrants working with their own hands, and with magical swiftness would bloom as a country of thrifty farm-homes owned by their occupants. This is the program which has added our Western empire to the nation. From the beginning the South has had a different program. Slavery was its device for conquering wild nature, and the character of slavery is best understood when it is viewed as a pioneering method. As an economic device it was soon bankrupt, and it survived only as a social habit in the older South. Its vitality was based upon the persistent presence of a frontier to be conquered for civilization either by men who worked or were worked by others. The Civil War was really between the Homesteader and the Slave as servants of civilization.

Well, the Homesteader won, and continues his task till now it is nearly done. But no brood of independent white immigrants pours in-

to the South. The white men of the lower Mississippi Valley therefore have taken up the task of occupying the unused land with a method essentially the old one, revised somewhat, but as little as possible. These rich alluvial lands have been won to a system of agriculture by large plantations chiefly worked by slave tenants. Holdings are from five hundred to several thousand acres, employing from twenty-five to one hundred Negro men to every white man. A similar gang-labor system is pursued as new lands are brought into cultivation and made to communicate with the world. "Every step taken in the development of this section has been dependent upon, and marked by, an increased Negro population. The railroad rights of way through its forests have been cut out by the Negro, and every mile of track laid by his hands. These forest lands have been converted by him into fertile fields, and their subsequent cultivation has called for his constant service. The levees upon which the Delta depends for protection from floods have been erected mainly by the Negro, and the daily labor in field and town, in planting and building, in operating gins and compresses and oil mills, in moving trains, in handling the great staple of the country—all, in fact, that makes the life behind these earthen ramparts—is but the Negro's daily toil. The capital, the devising brain, the directing will, constitute the white man's part, the work itself is

the Negro's."* The immensity of the task and the sparseness of population keep the labor problem acute; workers plenty; laborers few, relatively speaking. Employers therefore find it difficult to get and keep workers. Ordinarily such a condition would mean good times and high wages for the laborer. But the memory of slavery is but half forgotten in the region. Actually, therefore, the planters have met the situation with a strange mixture of response to the new economic demand and relapse to the old method of coercion. They have tried bribery, and arbitrary, unjustified inducements; mules, guns, money at Christmas time. They have tried driving away competing bidders with shotguns, and holding the Negro to the soil by all means, legal and illegal. Of this the successful Federal peonage prosecutions are evidence. The belief that it has not been limited to colored laborers has led the Italian government to discountenance the immigration of its people to some of the states involved. The best of the planters cannot get over the feeling that for a Negro to move is the chief economic, if not moral iniquity. These are not intentionally bad men probably, but the lure of wealth is

* Stone, "Studies in the American Race Problem," p. 85.



before them, and it seems a crime to leave the richest lands of America untilled. The habit of the past is upon them and their system of agricultural tenures puts lives conveniently in their hands. It does not do to point the accusing finger, but the truth is that men who feel that the Negro will only work under strong compulsion are working his race by the hundred thousand in the Blackest Black Belt.

From the Blackest Black Belt, by Secretary H. Paul Douglass.



IS THE NEGRO CONTENTED WITHOUT SUFFRAGE?

By the Rev. J. C. Houston

FROM certain declarations made from time to time in recent years by some men high in official position it is clearly evident that the silence of the Negro respecting his loss of the ballot in certain states has been erroneously construed to mean his contentment without the exercise of elective franchise, which if true, it is obviously the duty of the Negro himself to the white man, as well as in defence of his own race,

to declare the contrary. Take a statement made in the Senate by Mr. Percy, Senator from Mississippi, when speaking in opposition to the Sutherland amendment (to quote the Associated Press), "Mr. Percy declared that the Negro did not have the same love of the exercise of the franchise as the white man. He stated that the constitution of Mississippi, which disfranchised 80 per cent. of the Negroes, also disfran-

chised 20 per cent. of the whites. He said that this situation was satisfactory to the Negro and urged that demagogues be given no excuse for disturbing it."

No greater mistake can be put in human language. The fact is, there has never been a day since the Negro was deprived of his ballot that he has not felt the paralyzing blow, with the keenness of a Spartan sword. Nothing has happened during the whole period of his freedom that has burned deeper into his heart of hearts. Nothing has caused more real discontentment. Nothing has served to drive more Negroes from the Southland, the home of his real desire, and had a greater tendency to discourage the acquisition of property and permanent settlement. Contented without the ballot? Never. The Negro is at least to some extent prepared to appreciate the far-reaching importance of the ballot. The Negro knows that every ballot is a link in a chain that tends to bind men and races together, necessarily eliminating political race lines and creating a mutual dependence that forces reciprocity of civil action, looking to the good of all. The Negro also knows that the legislative body is created by the ballot and feels a high sense of obligation only to that part of its constituency that gives it birth and support.

* * * * *

While the Negro has fully known and felt the disastrous effects of his political deprivations and painful obstructions with inexpressible mental anguish, yet the Negro has kept silent, and yet not altogether silent, for many

of our papers have vigorously spoken out on the subject. As a race, however, the Negro has been comparatively silent. *Why the Negro's silence?* We have sought to show that it was not because he felt indifferent to his racial interest, and certainly not from physical fear, for the Negro is not the physical coward that some people seem to think.

The Negro has seen that patience sometimes works greater marvels than word or sword, that optimism in the hour of trouble is the sunshine of hope and seed of ultimate victory. The Negro has also learned that supreme wrongs heaped upon a people generally prove self-destructive. He has largely thus reasoned with respect to the grandfather clauses, which are so profoundly unjust, containing as they do such conspicuous beds of political rottenness, thus placing it so far beneath the historic greatness of the true Anglo-Saxon. The Negro does not believe that it can find a permanent lodgement in the heart of the nation. And, too, the grandfather clauses and other similar state laws are universally known to be in violation of the United States constitution, and while such violations may be permitted for a season, yet the American people have fully demonstrated that they love the constitution and their supreme love of it, as well as their lofty patriotism, will not long permit the continuation of any known violation. The nation knows that such violations contain the seeds of constitutional death, and while many of them may not love the Negro, yet their love of the constitution will yet move them to action.—*Southwestern Christian Advocate.*



ADVANCEMENT OF NEGROES

TEN million black folk, according to the Fifteenth Amendment, have become citizens of the United States and as such are entitled to the usual privileges and protection of the Government.

President Taft has recommended in his message "that steps be taken looking to the holding of a Negro exposition in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the issuing by Mr. Lincoln of the Emancipation

Proclamation." Such a commemoration of the year of freedom would reveal the progress of the race during a half-century, and should bring home to the people of the nation the wonder that, with such a lean and smothered inheritance, any race could have reached their attainments in only fifty years. There are five thousand colored college graduates, two thousand colored teachers, many distinguished colored lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and clergymen, and unnumbered men and women who are succeeding in the humbler occupations. Of course there is a body of ignorant, shiftless loafers, and a class of criminal and semi-criminal men. But on the other hand, two-thirds of the race have overcome their illiteracy and have accumulated \$600,000,000 worth of property, and the women have formed an organization for the betterment of their people, called the National Association of Colored Women, which numbers 100,000.

All this advance, however, has stirred the race antagonism anew, for such prejudices die hard. Since 1890, seven southern states—Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and Georgia—have adopted new or amended constitutions. These states limit the franchise to those who can read, or pay a certain amount of taxes, or both. This change in the suffrage practically excludes, and is intended to exclude the majority of Negroes from voting. The white race thus assumes the entire control, and practically sets aside the Fifteenth Amendment. Many cases are before the southern courts in regard to the enforcement of these "grandfather" clauses. Recently, election officials of Annapolis and of Guthrie, Oklahoma, were indicted for offences against the suffrage and against the civil rights of Negroes, the judges holding that the Federal Constitution is supreme over any state law in granting the elective franchise. There are friends of the race who believe that such injustices should be ignored, feeling that they will gradually cease as the colored man becomes educated, secures property and proves himself an industrious and worthy citizen of the community.*—(*Boston Transcript*.)

* Is not this a long way around to find common justice?



MISSIONARY LETTER

FROM ALABAMA.

One Sunday recently I had the privilege of going to "Africa," a Baptist church six miles out in the country. The church yard was filled with mules and wagons, which had brought the congregation to preaching, an opportunity which they enjoyed only once a month. We went into the neat, white building and saw the men seated on one side, the women on the other.

The minister, although a D.D., had a little difficulty in reading some of the less common words in the Scripture, but preached fairly well until he began the peculiar sing-song drawl which is a signal for the people to "get happy," as they call the excitement which shows itself in

tapping the floor with the feet, in talking, and shouting.

One of the deacons, while praying, shouted and pounded a bench so violently that a child cried from fright. He told most of his family affairs, and seemed so wrought up that he could scarcely utter the words. It seemed as if he were in great anguish, but as soon as he ceased to pray he was as calm as ever and no marks of distress were visible.

We all know the rich, melodious tones of well-trained Negro voices, but never until I visited such colored churches as Africa did I begin to realize how much of their charm is due to good training. The preacher lined off the hymns, and the people proceeded to scream them with no

regard to tune and in a very dragging fashion. Of course there was no instrument to aid their efforts.

At a Thanksgiving service in this church a year ago some of our teachers heard the following: "Because the Pilgrims were Baptists and would not submit to sprinkling, they were persecuted. So they wrapped their goods in a pocket handkerchief, mounted the Atlantic, and came to America, where they could worship God according to the dictos of their own consent."

Have you read "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch?" We have her here, done in bronze. She scrubs and sings at her work and is always smiling. She was known to cry once. Her house, that she had worked so hard to build, was insured, but her husband neglected his payment, in spite of her entreaties. He was just going to pay the next day when the house burned down, and everything went up in smoke. She was painfully hurt trying to get her things out, and about that time the youngest of her nine children was born. As she lay in a neighbor's house, in borrowed clothing, with her family scattered in different homes, she said she did just have to cry. But it was not for long. Now she has a new house up, and her oldest children in school, and in the summer, neatly dressed and bright faced, she was sent as a delegate to the conference of her church. When she came back she set to work again, scrubbing and picking cotton. She told her experience to the teacher, whose room she had often scrubbed, and whose old dress her deft fingers had transformed into a neat traveling suit. "When I had given my report," she said, "the Bishop asked me was I married. So I said yes. And he asked if I had any children, and I said

yes," her face twinkling with fun, "but I never let on how many till he asked, and when I said nine boys, he was so surprised and he made me so ashamed before all the people, when he said, 'I want you all to see this noble sister, the mother of nine boys, and she's bringing all of 'em up in the fear of the Lord.' Well, when it was time to 'lect delegates I thought sure they'd want some of the ladies that had long feathers on their hats and talked so fine, couldn't anybody hear what they said. But me, I couldn't do that way. I just talked right out like I always do, and everybody could hear me, but when they were sending delegates to State Conference, what do you think? They sent me, and one other lady that was dressed as plain as I was, and talked out loud, too."

But this is not the only person we know with the same spirit. About a mile from the schoolhouse live Mary and Martha. Mary is a tiny little black woman, dwarfed and enfeebled by early overwork and the effects of severe burns in her childhood. Martha is a little larger, much younger, and more quick at study and whispering, too. They have to help in the housework, rub and care for their mother, who is a helpless invalid; take in washing to pay for their books and tuition; walk in and get their lessons, which with Mary, especially, is slow work. Mary had typhoid malaria last summer and was quite late getting into school. But she is so glad to come, her poor care-lined little face is always beaming. I wish she could have a year in our model home and learn better ways of keeping house than are possible in her poor dingy little cabin. I don't quite see how to manage it, but she is really learning much in school that will help her at home.



FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

I came here from ten years of city missionary work. It is impossible for one who has not experienced such a change of location and work to have any realization of what it means. I felt the appeal of

these mountain children at the first. I have already learned to love them and to long for their betterment.

Their ignorance is pitiful and their unconsciousness of it still more so. With sturdy mountain independence

they resent the least hint of patronage, or the implication that they and their ways are not all that could be desired. One has to tread softly in dealing with them and feel about for absolutely the most tactful way of approach. I have enjoyed my work in the school room very much and am looking forward rather eagerly to the weeks ahead and the ways in which I can hope to help my wild, untamed little flock. I have only averaged seventeen in my room during the coldest of the weather, though ordinarily twenty or twenty-two; in Miss Blank's room, grades one and two, twelve or thirteen out of twenty. But who can wonder, when the children come on bitterly cold mornings with only a thin cotton garment between skin and weather. For an hour or two on very cold mornings my school looks, on the surface, like a hit or miss affair. All sorts and conditions of children by turn huddle about the one stove, because it would be simply inhuman to keep them anywhere else. They keep quiet and really study better than in their seats, and from this common, misery and its cure, arises a family spirit that is delightful, if somewhat detrimental to discipline. Sometimes a lively lad in the warmest corner gets thawed out sooner and more thoroughly than the others and has to be sent, with some decision, to his seat, but not often.

The land here is either very high or very low, the hills steep and rough, the houses scattered most unexpectedly over them and along the paths which appear to lead nowhere but into the woods or thickets of laurel and rhododendrum. The soil is red clay and when it rains, these apologies for roads are slippery with the stickiest, heaviest, muddiest mud you ever conceived. It clings to the feet until the weight is enormous, and, "if you don't watch out" it will slide you anywhere but in the direction you "aimed" to go. Picture

this mud on these steep hillside foot paths, and the swollen "crick" flooding the lowlands, displacing the foot-logs or precarious foot bridges, and you will discard some of your theories about regular attendance at school.

Sunday it began to rain in torrents. It rained for three solid days, and never in my existence have I "met up with" or imagined such mud, spelled with capitals! Of course, the school attendance dropped, as few of the parents seem particularly interested in "book learning" for their children. But O joy! in the lull, one boy of ten who "jes couldn't see into fractions no-how" got a ray of light, and, after two days of strenuous personal effort on my part, declared with shining eyes "he could now see plumb through 'em!" I "sure do" enjoy teaching these dear mountain children.

Our village is a shaggy, unkept little settlement, picturesque in summer when the poorly built, cold little houses are partially hidden by foliage, but bald and awfully suggestive of poverty when nature strips off her friendly veil. The mill by the Hinderling huddles a bunch around it, then they dot "The Watch-Well" as one section is called—in a haphazard fashion—after which they climb Mount Rockerby and wander over it and off into the woods beyond and down into the flats by the "crik." On our side the main road one never knows when one may come upon a house. They are simply stuck on, apparently, like flies, where they chance to light, got to by the merest foot path, or road that would be fatal to a Northern carriage. Social life is, under these conditions regulated by the weather. If warm and fairly dry, the people flock out to lodge or meetings or social affairs. If not, we must take a small attendance philosophically, with an understanding of the difficulty. The slowness of the South

fretted me continually at first, but I am gradually adjusting myself to it, or trying to.

The people are affectionate but seem distrustful underneath, and that has to be overcome. There is a rooted dislike to new things and every respect for the ancient.

The cotton mill that called these people from the mountains and the little village into existence, is a typical Southern mill, accommodating 150 hands or more. At half past six in the morning the machines are at work and continue until 6:40 at night with fifty minutes at noon. The names of no little children appear on the pay roll, but many little ones who should be in school, or out in the free, fresh air, work there either the whole or part of the day, helping their older brothers and sisters to do more work. Six of our second grade pupils, during the two months past, have left school for that purpose. It seems an unbearable thought that these little creatures whose right it is to grow mentally and physically, to play healthily, should struggle up in mental apathy, to a flat chested, thin-blooded manhood and womanhood. But the mill corporation owns nearly all the houses and rents them on condition that, when needed, all able to work shall be available when a rush comes. This is virtually the interpretation of the contract; for the mill has its own struggles in the fight for trade. If the hours of labor were shortened, it could probably not exist because of the slowness of the Southern hand. Whether it is temperament, or lack of training, or both, I do not yet feel qualified to say, but the men and women operatives here would never "hold their job" in a Northern shop. So it is wheels within a wheel, and a matter very hard to judge. Certainly the mill has done something for these people. Coming from their mountain fastnesses into civilization they are at least getting something be-

yond the old life. I excuse the mill, yet last night in my Boys' Club I scored against it as I looked down both sides the long tables on my boys, nineteen lads from ten to eighteen; colorless faces, most of them, thin and stooping, the stamp of the mill written large upon all but the three in school. Most pitiful of all was the vacancy of expression, the lack of mental development.

This Club, I must tell you, is my latest venture, and, to my great joy, so far is proving a success; in fact has jumped in three weeks' time, into great popularity in the village. At the first two meetings, seven were present. Last night the vestibule swarmed with candidates, tall, raw-boned lads of sixteen and seventeen, and one or two just passed the lowest age limit, ten, by a small margin. We have arranged a very harmless and innocent, but very laughable initiation ceremony. Seven were "put through" to their joy and the merriment of the members before adjourning I settled them quietly, had a good talk about the Club, and bade them bring no more candidates until I got acquainted with the new members. Then the old members put everything in order, put out the kerosene lights, gathered together all my belongings, lighted their tallow dip lanterns and proceeded to "see me home" to our "house in the woods" a few steps away.

It is customary for the mountaineer father and grandfather to keep his "head gear" planted firmly on his independent head, indoors and out. If they, why not their worthy descendants? One of the rules of our Club requires gentlemanly conduct or suspension for two weeks. Last night some of the unwitting candidates were "put through" on that score by others, in a quiet but forcible manner that nearly upset my gravity at the wrong moment. The Club boys have discovered two things about me, that I believe thoroughly in "a good time" and that I

mean business when I speak. Since the Club was formed two of the members have come into my S. S. class, and my hopes are high for more later. Ah, but things move slowly—I am in the South, and must “wait occasions.”

Sunday is a busy day for both of us teachers. Three services during the day and evening in the little schoolhouse. Sunday-school at 10, “preaching” at 3 by pastors of varying denominations, and Christian Endeavor in the evening. We are our own housekeepers, and, as you may imagine, hardly find Sunday a day of rest. Certainly not when the preacher fails and I have to “preach” without a moment’s preparation, or the C. E. leader fails and the gap must be filled.

There have been several cases of illness recently and we have tried to show our loving sympathy in every

possible way. The people know so little how to care for themselves and suffer greatly through their ignorance. By our invitation, one of the most prominent physicians in the region, gave a lecture before a large audience in the chapel one evening, on prevention of disease. Later I think he will give another. Chatting with a mountain woman one day after this lecture, I was intensely interested in her comments. Germs were entirely a new idea to her, and her judgment about them certainly was entertaining.

As you may know, the drink evil is very great in all these mountains. Many of our brightest young men drink heavily. The stuff is a curse every way and often makes serious trouble for the quick, ungovernable tempers of those who imbibe it. We do so long to help this people to a truer and wider outlook of life and to a real and strong hold on God.

TILLOTSON COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS

President Isaac M. Agard

IN the growth and prosperity of Tillotson College the accommodations of the college are becoming overcrowded and insufficient. More buildings are needed; a larger equipment is required. Especially urgent are the demands of the industrial departments, partly through general growth, partly through prominence given to this feature of the college work.

The American Missionary Association, by which the college is directed, can furnish but a moderate support. A school whose service is to help the poor and lowly can gather only sparingly from students, many of whom themselves must have assistance. For needed buildings, for unusual improvements and enlargement the college must depend on gifts of friends. A citizen of Austin has seen its useful work and its devotion to a noble service and given his approval by a conditional

offer of \$3,000 for a boys’ industrial building. Five thousand dollars promptly added for building and equipment will secure this gift. A part of this has already been given or pledged by Northern friends. Assurances have come that if the college and friends in its home city and state will promptly raise \$1,000 for the industrial building fund the whole will be secured. Then will rise upon the campus a new building, commodious and well equipped, devoted to industrial training—the material cement blocks, the workmen students of the college—a building that will be historic in the progress of the school, an ornament to Austin.

The people of our city are responding, and on the business men of enterprise and public spirit, whom Tillotson has rarely asked for aid, the college must rely for help in this important undertaking so needful for the college.



NOTE AND COMMENT



The Hindu Invasion of the Pacific Coast

Rev. G. W. Hinman, District Secretary of the Pacific Coast, writes us respecting the Hindoo Invasion. He says, "It may be a surprise to many people to learn that there is not only a Buddhist temple, but also a splendid Hindu temple in San Francisco. This Hindu temple cost about \$60,000. Its services are attended by a company of from thirty to one hundred, and the monastery has some five to seven young men, some of them Americans, who are studying to become leaders of the Hindu religion on the coast.

"The Pacific Coast, especially California, is facing a new situation. The Chinese and Japanese problem have long kept the coast in a ferment, but now comes a new and no less serious complication.

"The Asiatic Exclusion League declares there are 25,000 Hindus on the coast. These Hindus bring with them their caste prejudices and Oriental customs. Of all the children of the Orient the Hindu is the most approachable. If one manifests the least kindness to them they fairly overwhelm one with the expressions of their gratitude. They have a hard time and are unwelcome wherever they go, and are often driven like cattle from ranch to ranch. Whether we desire them as laborers and citizens or not, we certainly owe some duty to manifest something of the spirit of Christ to these simple-hearted children of the East. Many of them are finding employment on the railroads and some of them are working in the fields. They are bitterly opposed by American laborers.

"The great steamer, "Manchuria," that recently brought over some two hundred of these Hindus left Yokohama in a severe snow-storm and so seriously did the cold affect the

Oriental passengers that the captain changed the course of the liner and went far to the southward in search of sunshine to warm the shivering Hindus.

"If the humane instincts of a captain led him to depart from the regular course to bring the shivering Orientals into the warmth, should not we likewise, plan to bring some kindness and the light and warmth of the gospel message into their forlorn and darkened lives?"

Moral and Material Progress

Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the French critic, has this comment upon Tolstoy:

It was in the name even of God, aided by divine guidance, that Tolstoy prided himself on effecting the regeneration of men and the redemption of society. In his eyes there was no salvation without a religious faith. Despite his dogmatic denials, he knew and he felt that for society, as for the individual, no reform is lasting that is not moral; that to expect solely from material progress and political and social revolutions emancipation from all the evils of human society is to be the dupe of a crude illusion, for it is not to recognize human nature. If it had left us only this one lesson, the voice of the old Slavic prophet, to-day silenced, would deserve for a long time to be heeded by future generations.

Hampton's Farmers Conference

Governor Mann said: "We have in Virginia 25,612,000 acres of land. We are cultivating less than 4,000,000. We have not enough people in Virginia—only 2,061,000. If we had as many people in proportion as Massachusetts, 12,000,000, Virginia would be the empire state of the Union.

"If the farmers of Virginia averaged 61¾ bushels of corn to the acre, as did the boys who undertook the demonstration work for 1910, Virginia alone would produce annually 150,000,000 bushels of corn."

Dr. Knapp declared that the United States loses every year two billion dollars through losses by agricultural shortcomings that can be remedied. The demonstration work, corn clubs for boys, and canning and poultry clubs for girls, have increased the people's earning power and made them better citizens.

The following deductions are made by R. R. Wright, Jr., at the close of a statistical discussion in the current *Southern Workman* of Negro crime in the North:

The Negro criminal is, as a rule, accidental and occasional, and is the result more of neglect than of inherent criminal tendencies. Education has usually brought a higher efficiency and a better economic position, the educated man being able, not only to earn more but to spend to better advantage. The result is that very few educated Negroes are ever convicted of crime, fewer, I think, than whites. Negro arrests are not increasing out of proportion to the Negro population. As arrests represent an exaggerated picture of the crimes of the community, the probability is that there is proportionately less crime to-day in Northern cities than ten years ago. The general impression as to the increase of crime among Negroes in the North is, I think erroneous. It is based largely upon the reports in the newspapers, which do the Negroes serious injustice. Second, there is still, however, a great difference between the proportion of Negroes arrested and the proportion of Negroes in the general population. This is a reflection of the economic condition of Negroes as compared with that of the community as a whole. While this condition is slightly improving, it is far below the normal. The chief hope of cutting down the amount of crime lies in opening up larger economic opportunity for Negroes in the North.

**Summer
Conferences of
the Young
Women's
Christian
Associations.**

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America will hold nine conferences during the summer. These are chiefly for members of student, city,

rural and industrial associations, but any young woman will be made welcome. The program includes Bible and mission study, technical councils on association work and inspirational platform addresses. For detailed information address the Department of Conventions and Conferences, 125 East 27th Street, New York City.

The following are the dates and places of the conferences.

Southern General Conference—June 9 to 19, Asheville, N. C.

Southwestern General Conference—June 13 to 23, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Western General Conference—June 20 to 30, Cascade, Colo.

Northwest General Conference—June 23 to July 3, The Breakers, Wash.

Eastern Student Conference—June 20 to 30, Silver Bay, N. Y.

Eastern City Conference—July 1 to 10, Silver Bay, N. Y.

East Central Student Conference—Aug. 22 to Sept. 1, Granville, O.

Central City Conference—Aug. 15 to 25, Geneva, Wis.

Central Student Conference—Aug. 26 to Sept. 4, Geneva, Wis.

**Modern
Education
for Bertie**

"They taught him how to hemstitch and they taught him how to sing,
And how to make a basket out of variegated string.
And how to fold a paper so he wouldn't hurt his thumb;
They taught a lot to Bertie; but he couldn't do a sum.
"They taught him how to mould the head of Hercules in clay,
And how to tell the diff'rence 'twixt the bluebird and the jay,
And how to sketch a horsie in a little picture-frame,
But strangely they forgot to teach him how to spell his name."

Liberty of conscience means doing wrong and to Examination not worrying about it afterwards.

The van of an army is the vehicle with a red cross on it.

Herrings go about the sea in shawls.

Ex-communication means that no one is to speak to some one.

The Insanitary Spectre is responsible for the health of each district.

THE A. M. A. TREASURY

American Missionary Association

	Apportionment	Collected on Apportionment
4th Quarter, Sept. 30	\$250,000	
3rd Quarter, June 30	\$187,500	
Apr. 30, 2nd Quarter, Mch. 31	\$145,800 \$125,000	\$88,100
	Short	\$57,700
1st Quarter, Dec. 31	\$62,500	
BASE		

We print below a comparative statement of receipts for April and for the seven months ending April 30th.

The donations for April were \$17,024.85—a decrease of \$1,635.12.

The donations for the seven months were \$119,993.17, an increase of \$12,806.00. Of these donations about \$88,100.00 were for schedule appropriations or budget, and about \$31,900.00 were for specials.

The apportionment for the Budget for the seven months of the year was \$145,800.00. The amount received was \$88,100.00—a deficit of \$57,700.00. If this deficit had been received the Association would not have had any debt on the first seven months of the fiscal year.

The Apportionment Plan is at work. The Association is relying on the churches and individuals to make increased contributions to enable it to do the work committed to its care and to avoid a debt on the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th.

The accompanying diagram shows the progress the churches are making in collecting the apportionment of \$250,000.00 for the work of THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS FOR APRIL.

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1909-10...	\$3,627.91	\$26.69	\$3,772.37	\$3.60	\$273.72	\$13,504.29	\$5,155.63	\$18,659.97	\$9,043.34	\$27,703.31
1910-11...	7,454.06	645.63	5,678.30	.....	162.46	13,940.45	3,084.40	17,024.85	9,131.75	26,156.60
Increase			1,905.93	.....		436.16	.....	.....	88.41	.....
Decrease	1,173.85	181.06	.....	3.60	111.26	.....	2,071.23	1,635.12	.....	1,546.71

RECEIPTS SEVEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30th.

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1909-10...	\$56,900.81	\$6,201.21	\$14,806.77	\$113.49	\$1,263.31	\$79,485.59	\$27,701.58	\$107,187.17	\$50,010.48	\$157,197.65
1910 11...	63,476.83	6,378.11	16,297.50	257.50	999.38	87,409.32	32,583.85	119,993.17	50,961.52	170,954.69
Increase	6,576.02	176.90	1,490.73	.....	.....	7,923.73	4,882.27	12,806.00	951.04	13,757.04
Decrease				55.99	263.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of—— dollars to the 'American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New York." The will should be attested by three witnesses.

CONDITIONAL GIFTS.

Anticipated bequests are received on the Conditional Gift plan; the Association agreeing to pay an annual sum in semi-annual payments during the life of the donor or other designated person. For information, write H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Richards, D.D.; Treasurer, Charles E. Hope; Field Secretaries, William W. Newell, D.D., 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; ——— Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, Mechanics Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Assistant Field Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Taintor, Clinton, Conn.

HOW THE CHURCHES SHARE IN OUR WORK

Really it is the churches that do the work. The Church Building Society is only the right arm of the churches to accomplish their work. The Society is nothing without the churches. But it is a willing instrument by means of which all the churches help a needy and struggling church in the critical time when it must get a house of worship, or go backward and perhaps die.

The churches constitute an immense partnership in this matter of common concern and effort. They are brought into active participation in it in more ways than many persons imagine.

In the first place, each church which has contributed to this work within a year is entitled to send to the annual meeting its pastor and two delegates as annual members with the privilege of voting. As last year three thousand one hundred and ninety churches sent us donations for this work, their pastors and delegates, together with several hundred of our life members (who are also members of our churches), would have given us more than eleven thousand voters at our last annual meeting if they had all attended. We would have been rather crowded if they had all come, but would have been glad to have seen so many friends of our work.

This, of course, implies another form of participation on the part of the churches, namely, by the donations which they send us for the support and prosecution of the work. A larger number of churches than ever before sent their offerings last year. We hope that ere long the twenty-eight hundred Congregational churches which last year sent us nothing to aid their sister churches in distress will soon fall in line with the others and send the full amount of their apportionment.

But this is not all. No appropriations are made by the Trustees of this Society in any state without the advice and endorsement of three trusted leaders in that state in close touch with the churches. The Home Missionary Secretary or Superintendent, who is usually more familiar with conditions in the state than any other man, is an invaluable counselor in every case appealing for our aid. The Society has also in each state its State Secretary who can represent its work to the churches, and can also represent the need of the churches to us. Sometimes this is one of the leading pastors in the state; sometimes an expert business man who is active in the work of the churches: in one notable instance, it is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. The voluntary service of these eminent state leaders is of very great value. In addition to this, the Society tries to have in each district association a Local Correspondent, who is a close neighbor of any church asking

for help, and who can tell us all about it. He can also explain to his district the methods of the Society, and the work it is doing. These three representatives in each state endorse the applications that are made, and keep us informed as to conditions in the state.

In these ways we are kept in very close touch with the churches, and we wish the churches to feel that the Society exists not for itself, but simply to forward the work which they are carrying on through its instrumentality. It is the agency through which they express their fellowship in the hour of critical need.



CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEW YORK

ONE of the most interesting developments in New York City is at Christ Church, at One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Street and the Concourse, where, under the wise and efficient leadership of Rev. Henry M. Brown, D.D., a unique and attractive group of

Few structures in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, attract more attention than the recently completed building of Christ Church. With an imposing adaptation of the Colonial or Georgian style of architecture so familiar in old New England, and in a commanding posi-



CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY

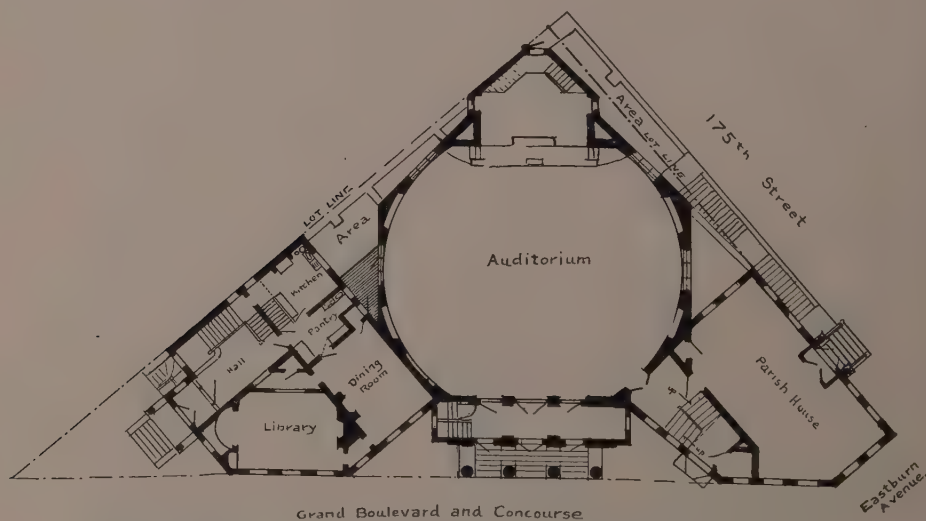
buildings has been erected, which do great credit to our cause. The spire of this church in its splendid situation is visible for miles around. Amid the surging tides of the Metropolis it is an imposing reminder of the supreme importance of the things of the spirit.

tion on the most frequented parkway of the Bronx, it gains at once the curiosity and admiration of many a passer-by. The building is of a rough-surface brick with white trim. The central part is the auditorium, with octagonal exterior, circular interior and domed roof. The classical por-

tico and the steeple back of it are a pleasant reminiscence in the city of the rural meeting-house. Flanking the auditorium are wings, one finished as a parsonage, the other as a parish house. Extending under the auditorium and the parish house is the large Sunday-school room, designed also to be used for social gatherings, lectures and concerts. The parish house is used by the primary department of the school, the prayer meeting and the various associations, clubs and secu-

the sermon of dedication, and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Moderator of the National Council, delivered an address on "What Congregationalism Contributes to the Common Christian Work."

The total cost of the building has been about sixty thousand dollars, and this added to the land which was purchased five years ago makes a total valuation for the property of eighty thousand dollars. The Congregational Church Extension Society of New York and Brooklyn made a sub-



FLOOR PLAN, CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY

lar classes. The building covers completely the plot of three city lots in area, on which it has been erected. It was necessary in planning to study the utmost economy of space. The outcome has been a grouping together, in remarkable completeness and compactness, of the various activities of modern church life.

In the interval between the sale of its former and the occupancy of its present house of worship, the congregation gathered in a barn, but has had the full enjoyment of its new edifice since last fall. At the beginning of March a week was devoted to dedicatory services, when Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle preached

substantial appropriation toward the enterprise; and the Church Building Society has assisted with a loan. Other funds came as proceeds from the sale of the small wooden building in which the church has worshipped hitherto, and chiefly from subscriptions made by its members.

Under the leadership of Rev. Ellsworth Bonfils, and at the suggestion of the pastor at that time of the neighboring Trinity Congregational Church, Dr. James M. Whiton, Christ Church was organized in 1892. The present pastor, Rev. Henry M. Brown, D.D., is now in the eighteenth year of service in this, his first, charge. Situated in a neighborhood of sepa-

rate homes into which the apartment house is gradually entering, the church has had a work of much less transient character than is commonly the case in New York City. With its new building, combining so happily the facilities for religious and social

effort, at once churchly and home-like, it is prepared for the new conditions which the crowding life of the city is putting upon it, and ready to exalt the service of Christ in a Borough which now ranks as twelfth among the cities of the Union.

DOWN SOUTH

WE are giving in this number a picturesque glimpse of the work we are doing in various sections of the country. Many Congregationalists fancy that churches of the Pilgrim faith and polity do not thrive south of Mason and Dixon's

A very good example of our colored churches and the way they develop is found in the Palmetto state, in a rural community at Mountain View, South Carolina. This is a "suburb" of Greenville and the Rev. Henry S. Boulware serves both the town church and the country church. The little band in the rural district was at first content with a very modest sanctuary, without much of a foundation except the rock-foundation of their faith. As the church prospered it was eager to have a more fitting church home, and considerable improvement was made



MOUNTAIN VIEW, S. C.

line. But we have helped to build more than two hundred churches in the sunny south, and nearly fifty parsonages. In this work we are color-blind; we have helped both white and colored churches alike.



MOUNTAIN VIEW, S. C.

in the house of worship. To some who are accustomed to more elaborate and highly finished edifices, this new building may seem to be not all that could be desired. It does not pretend to be a cathedral. But if we consider it as one stage in the process of an evolution toward an ideal yet to be reached, this will appear very commendable. Our friends at Mountain View are to be congratulated on the long step forward which they have taken by the aid of this Society.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THERE are prophets who predict that within a few decades the Pacific Ocean is to surpass the Atlantic in commercial importance. Our western coast, fronting the vast empires of China, India and Japan, is to gain rapidly in importance, and history is to find its most remarkable development on the other side of the globe.

Their views may be somewhat too sanguine. But no one can deny that the development of our far West has

of the continent, and all the conditions seem to point to a still more rapid and remarkable increase within the coming decade.

All this brings to the Christian Church an imperative demand for a great enlargement of its work in that part of the country. The teeming multitudes who swarm thither to better themselves financially must have an opportunity to better themselves intellectually and spiritually. They contain some of the finest material in



HIGHLAND CHURCH, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CAL.

been astonishing, and promises to go forward at a still more rapid pace within the next few years. The railroads seem to appreciate this if the rest of us do not, and they are spinning the glittering steel threads of commerce across the continent with a courage and energy which amaze us. Wherever the railroads go new towns spring up and villages expand into cities. The recent census reveals the remarkable advance in population in many of our cities on the western slope

our country, and they will help to build up in that newer region institutions of education, religion, and social betterment that will, perhaps, outmatch those of the older sections of the country. We must make them feel our fellowship with them in all that makes for the better life.

We are trying to do our part in this great work by responding as best we can to the appeals that come to us from that part of the country for aid in church building. We could do bet-

ter by them if the churches would send us promptly the full measure of their apportionment in donations. But even with our limited funds we are able to do a good deal.

In California we are constantly adding to the large number of churches we have helped to build in that land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. A good example of what we have helped to accomplish is the *Highland Church*, in *San Bernardino County*, where there is a fine membership, more than

the city of the same name in British Columbia. It might be called a suburb of Portland, only it has an individuality of its own. It is growing fast. It has a commercial and civic importance in that part of Washington which has to be reckoned with. Our little church has had a hard struggle here for some years; but recently their faith and courage received a new impetus from a brave, strong leader, and they branched out into a large enterprise to secure an



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

two hundred strong, which is enjoying a splendid church plant worth more than \$13,000. Such a church in such a community is a fountain of blessing.

Passing up the coast to the state of Washington, the traveler finds himself in another region of marvelous resources. As he crosses the Oregon line from the beautiful city of Portland, he finds himself in the growing and important city of *Vancouver*, which is not to be confounded with

equipment for that broader and better work they wished to do. Gallantly led by the Rev. A. W. Bond, heroically supported by strong business men and especially by a devoted company of women, they have built a beautiful and commodious church, which means, we hope, a great increase of spiritual usefulness in that important center. The church in Vancouver is to be congratulated on this splendid development of its work which represents so much energy and sacrifice.

THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

Office: 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

President, Wm. R. Campbell, D.D.; Vice-President, Henry C. King, D.D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward S. Tead; Treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; Western Field Secretary, Theo. Clifton, D.D.; Field Superintendents, Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Provo, Utah, and J. H. Heald, D.D., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

A CONFERENCE of the Secretaries of the Boards of Education of the different denominations of our country was held in the rooms of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society, April 27, in New York City.

Five denominations were represented, and the representatives of other denominations sent letters indicating their approval and intention to co-operate in the future.

Secretary Rev. E. S. Tead of the Congregational Education Society read a paper on:—

What Lines of Federation of Denominational Colleges are Feasible.

The substance of this paper is given below:

The question of the possible federation of Christian schools and colleges in this country is one which has not yet been seriously considered by either the Educational Boards of our denominations or by the institutions themselves.

The time has now come, however, when Christian churches recognize that they must give an account of their stewardship in this matter of Christian education. Unbidden by them the question has arisen and will remain until we make the attempt at least to find a satisfactory solution.

Where, then, shall we look for any union of effort along the lines of Christian education? Where shall the initiative be taken?

For one thing it is apparent that

there should be some effort to secure harmonious action among the educational boards of the Christian denominations of the country. These various boards are influential in determining the character and scope of educational efforts in their respective denominations. They plant and foster schools and colleges. It may be said truthfully that most of the colleges of the country have been organized under denominational relationships more or less intimate.

At this point then it would seem as though unification of effort should begin, but how?

The writer ventures to suggest that a conference be held twice a year in New York City, or at any other point where a majority of the offices of Boards of Education are located, consisting of the secretaries of these various Boards of the Christian denominations of the country. This body shall be voluntary, advisory, deliberative in character.

Purpose The purpose of the conference would be to furnish information as to the plans of action contemplated, or already employed, by our denominational education boards; to consider new fields to be occupied; to discuss what possible readjustments there may be among colleges already in existence; to create a spirit of fellowship in this great work of education among the churches at

home, and the institutions on the field.

Has not the time come, brethren, when we should be willing to bring our separate interests to the bar of our common and united consideration; when we should combine together to arouse the thoughts of our people on this question of Christian education along new lines, and open before them new and larger possibilities of our mission; when we should unitedly endeavor to awaken our churches so that we may secure from them a more generous financial support and more intelligent interest than we now obtain.

Such a permanent conference would be a clearing house of all matters relating to educational institutions of the Protestant faith where each denomination would freely contribute its accumulated wisdom for the common good.

Such questions as the present place, and outlook of the Christian school in coming years; the raising of money; student aid; advertising; printing; mission study class literature; superintendents of institutions on the field; partition of territory; and many other subjects that we are now trying to settle each for himself would receive more careful treatment and inspiring counsel from the combined deliberation of this goodly fellowship.

Nothing but good could possibly come from such a conference. No denomination would imperil its rights or interests but on the contrary receive new points of view, largeness of grasp, and a more intelligent purpose.

The crux of this whole situation is right here. Whether we as representatives of our denomination are ready to organize this conference wherein we would be perfectly willing to frankly disclose our plans and purposes, and where each one may have the benefit of the purposes and experience of the others. Do we believe the time has come for such mutual confidence?

If our decision is in favor of united

effort then it would seem best to appoint sub-committees for further and more thorough and more intelligent investigation and report later on.

Such committees might be

1. On mission schools in New Mexico and Utah, or if thought best a committee on each of these sections.
2. On academies.
3. On colleges.
4. On Industrial schools.

These four broad divisions offer plenty of opportunity for careful, painstaking deliberation and the facts obtained would be of vast importance in reaching a proper basis for further efforts. At present such facts are wanting and we are therefore unprepared to draw satisfactory and definite inferences for our guidance.

Before I close, will you let me mention some of the matters which it seems to me will naturally come before these various committees.

1. The Merging of Colleges.

I think we will agree that if the time has not come it will inevitably when this great question will have to be seriously considered. There is no doubt that if we were starting anew in this business of founding colleges we would not place them where they are now. They are not strategically located. Some were placed in the rural region; a present system might place them near centers of population. Some of them are too thickly congested, and do not serve as many of the population as they might. Some are under the auspices of denominations closely allied, and cannot therefore justify themselves in these days when the religious bodies are coming together.

Since these things are recognized as true of the past, then a vital question arises whether it is not time to reconsider, as we may be able to do, this old order and combine certain colleges to the advantage of all concerned.

But if this system cannot be wisely changed, at present, the committee

would also consider whether there might not be more co-operation among our colleges in the courses of study. Two colleges fifty or a hundred miles apart need not try to cover the same ground, but let one college supplement the work of another.

For instance if one is strong in classics and one in sciences, let them emphasize their excellences and abandon their inferior courses.

Interchange of Professors

Again, would not an interchange of professors and instructors be feasible such as is now carried on by Harvard and the German universities, and also between Harvard and colleges in the West?

Standards in Admission

Again, might there not be some sort of federation in standardizing requirements for admission to and of courses in our colleges, so that a more uniform progress in high grade work would be attained?

Salaries

Once more, would not a legitimate subject for discussion in our common interest be the salaries paid our instructors? This question while purely economic is playing an important part in the well-being of our colleges to-day, and instructors are being influenced as we all no doubt are, by this matter of fitting compensation for their talents and services. An investigation would uncover the whole present wage situation in the educational world, and give us data for suggesting any readjustments that may seem necessary in order to hold in our service the kind of teaching talent we so much need.

Student Expenses

Further, the question of student expenses in our institutions might well be a subject of investigation.

Whether uniformity of tuition might be adopted and a general readjustment of the cost of board so that our institutions would not present to the public widely varying schedules of expenses are matters for careful notice.

Religious Instruction

Another field for review would naturally be the kind and amount of ethical and religious instruction given or to be offered by colleges. Could there be any wise co-ordination of courses in ethical and religious training such as would suit the cosmopolitan constituencies to which we all make our appeal.

2. The Merging of Academies.

The committee on academies would have to consider some of the foregoing particulars, inasmuch as they are common to schools of both grades.

There is, however, an additional question that pertains especially to academies, and that is whether it might not be wise, in some instances, to sell out entirely to town or county authorities who are contemplating opening new high schools, and using the money obtained from these sales for those academies now prosperous and well located and needing only larger endowment to make them permanent. There is a place in all our states for high grade religious boarding schools, even alongside of well equipped high schools. Such boarding schools would have a secure future and become a greater help to the Christian church if they had a substantial financial backing. Would it not be wiser to have a few good strong schools than to try to maintain many poorly equipped, unfortunately placed, institutions which have a precarious hold on life, and which must in the end be crowded out of existence.

3. Mission Schools.

Turning to the mission schools among the neglected races in our country such as are sustained at present by our denominations we shall find, I think, that investigation would yield substantial facts as a basis for better work in the future.

In the first place the boundaries of the fields of these schools should be carefully considered and the division of territory to be covered might be wisely determined.

Work among such peoples who have not enjoyed a legacy of educational advantages may be somewhat varied.

Industrial Training

Could there not be a more general introduction of certain forms of industrial training to advantage as a ground work for future educational efforts and as a means of securing the interest of the people in education.

Do not certain races need just this sort of training as a kind of resurrection of their inert faculties? A thorough investigation would be most helpful. But

A more important question would be the attitude of mind of the teachers and workers going among these peoples.

Spirit of the Worker

The spirit of the workers and their attitude toward an alien race call for rigid scrutiny. Has the teacher sympathy, can she put herself in another's place, can she see life from another's view point? Is she a missionary as well as a teacher?

Brethren, our work in the field often suffers from a fundamental lack in the dispositions and the minds of our workers, and there should be no such thing as an easy transit from one denomination to another by those who utterly fail because of these vital defects before mentioned. We should stand together in securing the highest grade women for our schools, for this practically foreign work in our own country.

Further: This committee, I believe, should encourage mutual counsel and harmony of action among our various workers on the field. Whatever differences divide us here at home should not be transferred to the mission field.

Might it not be well for the workers in Utah, for instance, to come together once a year, say before the schools open, for a rally of encouragement and mutual interchange, and so on other fields? In our own work in New Mexico I brought this about some years ago, and with marked results for good.

As you know, the teachers in New Mexico and Utah are placed in little hamlets widely scattered where they see very few of their own sort during the year. They get lonely and accumulate quite a degree of mental rust as they are exposed, day in and day out, to the corroding atmosphere of mental inertia and moral darkness. They need all the warmth and support of their fellow workers it is possible to give them. But this fellowship ought to widen and take in all who are working for the Lord in their section of the country. Before our teachers reach their fields of work let them stop for a day or two at some convenient Elim just on the edge of the desert into which they must so soon journey, and break bread together, clasp each others hands and fortify their spirits with assurances of mutual interest, oneness of purpose.

Such, in brief, are some of the suggestions indicating some ways along which we may walk together. The main question is, not whether any one of these hints may be carried out into actual operation—a deeper search into the present situation will decide that—but the more important thing is whether they stir us to a desire for concerted action, for harmony in work, for a stronger purpose; whether they arouse us to band our forces together for more effective prosecution of our common responsibilities.

Certain wealthy men in our day have dedicated millions of money for education, and will no doubt add still more to the vast sums already bestowed. Nothing like this in the history of the world has ever been seen. These men have done this because they realized the country's need of a higher grade of man and woman. They have been farseeing in their outlook.

Has not the day come when the churches should be rallied for the cause of Christian Education? Should not the church of Jesus Christ take the same statesmanlike view as is taken by these men of affairs?

THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY

MISSIONARY AND EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

Office: Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Frederick H. Page, President; Rev. William Ewing, D.D., Missionary and Extension Secretary; Henry T. Richardson, Treasurer; Chicago Office, 19 So. La Salle Street, Rev. Robert W. Gammon, District Secretary; Rev. J. P. O'Brien, 4128 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo., Educational Secretary for the Southwest; Rev. Miles B. Fisher, 948 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., Educational Secretary for the Pacific Coast.

Requests for the Children's Day services are in advance of those for the same period last year. "The Children and the Flowers" and "True Patriots" are both highly spoken of by those who have used them or are practising in preparation for Children's Day.



Rev. J. F. Okerstein who, for more than fifteen years, has been the beloved Sunday-school worker among the Scandinavian peoples of Minnesota, retires from the work because of advancing years. He still has great love for it and willingness to render any service for which he is able. The Board of Directors unites in a very earnest resolution of appreciation of his devoted services.



Rev. Milton S. Littlefield of Brooklyn, N. Y., widely known as a practical Sunday-school worker and writer, has been elected Secretary for the district comprising New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Littlefield will begin his services about July 1st, with headquarters in New York.



The Ohio district, which was disappointed in not securing Superintendent C. G. Murphy, who was obliged to remain in Oklahoma, has at length secured for Superintendent Rev. C. L. Fisk of Sabetha, Kas. Mr. Fisk has been wanted by the Sunday-School Society for some time. He receives the endorsement of the Ohio State Committee, and is very heartily elected by the Sunday-School Society. He will take up the work in Ohio as soon as he can be released from his church in Sabetha, where he has served with great acceptance for nine years.



Rev. Fred L. Hall, who rendered excellent service in Nebraska last year, has represented the Sunday-School Society in Connecticut, while completing his studies in Yale Theological Seminary. He returns to Nebraska for the summer. His work will be largely with a tent in the sparsely settled regions of the state.

For six years Rev. W. R. Stewart has represented the Sunday-school work in Vermont. He has rendered large assistance to neglected neighborhoods, pastorless or weak churches, and helped the whole Sunday-school work. He has accepted an invitation as general missionary for Connecticut under the Raymond Fund, but will continue to represent the Sunday-School Society in the state.



The receipts for the month of April were \$456.71 in advance of the corresponding month of last year.



Those who are deeply interested in the Apportionment Plan believe that a good offering by all the Sunday-schools, and as far as possible, the churches, on Children's Day, will be helpful to the Apportionment movement. A good share of the apportionment for the Sunday-School Society can be raised at that time, without interfering with other offerings, making it all the easier for the churches to reach the whole amount aimed at for all the Societies.



Moderator Nehemiah Boynton, as the result of his journeys, speaks most enthusiastically of the splendid forward movement of the Sunday-School Society in its leadership in religious education.

PIONEERING IN OKLAHOMA

By Rev. Jesse W. Foster, Missionary

I took three trips into the country during the week, in different directions, in the interest of our work. I found the superintendent of Harmony Sunday-school discouraged; the school was on the decline. I spent a day with him trying to encourage him. I gave him a note book, and he took down ideas. I found that he had only a fragment of a Bible and was too poor to buy one. The work is interesting, if it is hard.

I recently took a horseback ride into the Creek Nation. When I came to the great swinging gate which marks the division line between Pawnee County, Oklahoma, and the Creek Nation, the straight, well-worked road at once became an Indian trail that wound into the wilderness.

Sometimes open prairie invited the rider to leave the trail and gallop over the sod; then again I pushed my way through thickets of scrub oaks. Oh, the beauty of this wild solitude! Not a sound except the

song of the birds, and the rustle of the brown oak leaves. Two lank wolves went bounding across the prairie to a place of safety, and then turned to watch me ride by. Only one house presented itself to view. It was a little log cabin, surrounded by timber. Riding up to the door, I called, "Hello the house"; but there was no answer. So I rode on, having to dismount to open two big swinging gates that divided the cattle ranches.

On the following Sunday, our state Superintendent and I organized two Sunday-schools in this country. The people in the two neighborhoods showed little interest in religion, working on Sunday as on other days. At one point we found only three children who had been to any Sunday-school since a year ago. At the other there were thirty present, all men but two, and only two of them church members. The women were all at home, caring for the sick. We left them with Sunday-schools, and the promise of preaching. Indians clad in bright-colored blankets are still often seen in this country.

"AND MINE, TOO"

By Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Superintendent for Wyoming

It was a long ride up the mountains for the missionary, tired with a week of strenuous work.

"'Mister,' be you a preacher?"

"Yes, I am, but why do you ask?"

"Why, me and my wife have been livin' up here in the mountains for a long time and we have got some little kids; the other day my wife she said that it was a sure shame to live off up here so far from anywhere; where we could not even get the kids christened, and I thought that if you didn't charge too much for christenin' babies I'd just hire you to christen the whole

side the door the missionary stood with his eyes fixed on a point of rock high up on the mountain-side where a little threadlike line told of a trail coming down the mountains. Soon a speck was seen rounding the rock. This grew as it followed down the trail and later it was evident that it was a woman on horse-back with a baby on her arm, a little girl on front and two boys on the back of the saddle. Reaching the school-house, they dismounted and took the missionary by the hand, shaking it heartily. Taking from his pocket a collapsible drinking cup, the missionary dipped some of the clear sparkling water from the nearby mountain stream and car-



A WYOMING MOUNTAIN SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSION

bunch, 'cause ye see it would make her feel so good."

"I understand," said the preacher, "and I am willing to do the christening if you'll bring your wife and children to the little school-house up on the rocks. You'll know it because there are two big logs on each corner to keep it from blowing away."

"I can't come," replied the stage driver, "'cause I have to carry mail every day and am obliged to cut my hay on Sunday, but wife she'll come and bring the kids."

Early Sunday morning the people began to gather for the service. Out-

ried it into the building. The mother with her little ones came forward and the impressive baptismal service began only to be interrupted by an anxious mother voice which said, "And mine, too, 'Mister'."

"And mine," "and mine," "and mine," from other mothers present.

Speaking to them all the missionary replied, "Yes, God bless you, bring them all."

And the baptismal service continued, followed by a preaching service.

In these far-away, shut-in communities the opportunities for the gospel

are few, and often there can be given to them but one or two services a year. It is in such localities as this that the Sunday-School Society does an important work, for were it not for its labor and love, Christian foundations would seldom be laid.

GUESTS OF THE SALOON-KEEPER

By Rev. Joseph Pope, Missionary for Montana

Fishtail is situated eight miles from Absarokee. Although it has no school building and no church, it has two saloons. For some years the only gathering of a social character has been at the saloon or the dance. Our pastor at Absarokee invited me to conduct evangelistic meetings in this town. The only place to hold the meetings was in a hall over a saloon, the building being the property of the saloonist. Thus, in a measure, we were guests of the saloon-keeper. Notwithstanding this, I was not long in deciding to accept the invitation. The people were going astray and needed someone to lead them aright. The meetings were largely attended and a profound interest was developed. At the conclusion a Sunday-school and church were organized. Steps are to be taken to secure a church property so that the work of character building and soul saving may not depend on the liquor business for shelter.

A MODERN ABRAHAM

By Rev. V. Vavrina,
Missionary for South Dakota.

IN the fall of 1909 the semi-arid but fertile region in the Belle Fourche, South Dakota land district, was opened to settlement, and people began to take possession of the vast uninhabited wilderness. Two young men in an Eastern town of South Dakota heard one Sunday night a sermon about Abraham leaving Ur of the Chaldees and journeying to Palestine to become the founder of a race that would serve God. Reference was made to the new lands opened to settlement, and that young men with the

faith and spirit of Abraham were needed, to take possession of the land, to become exponents of righteousness and pioneers for the Kingdom of God. The two young friends listened attentively and the appeal took possession of their hearts. They said, after the service, "Let us go, even like Abraham, for the country is opened before us." They started out in search of a homestead and opportunity. They found it near the southern end of a long range of hills called Slim Buttes, on a treeless, fertile plain, seventy miles from the railroad.

Govert was selected as a name for the new post-office, that being the name of one of the young men. Soon new settlers began to flock in and take possession of the choice land. In a short time there has grown up quite a community.

My attention was called to this new settlement by Rev. Emil Dietrich, the General Missionary for western South Dakota. I stopped to see the young men. It was interesting to see that while one took care of the store and work outside, the other tended the kitchen and kept house very neatly. They requested me to come over and open up a religious service, offering their living shack, 12 x 19, for the meetings. About twenty-five people were huddled together in the little shack, sitting on dry goods boxes and boards when I came. I shall never forget with what eager desire they participated in that first religious service at Govert. After the service a Sunday-school was organized. About ten of those present were children, while the rest were young men and women. A two-class organization was effected, and one of the young men was elected a teacher of the adult class. Since then the Govert Harmony Sunday-school has met regularly every Sunday, no matter what the weather; the adult class in the shack and the children in the store. It is a pleasure to be among them and listen to their discussions of the various questions brought out by the Sunday-school lessons.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Henry A. Stimson, D.D., President; William A. Rice, D.D., Secretary; B. H. Fancher, Treasurer.

A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1910 AND 1911

	Churches	Individuals	Aff. Soc.	Interest	Legacies	Totals
1910.....	\$5,581.09	\$7,489.70	\$2,531.70	\$1,423.48	\$1,236.59	\$20,262.56
1911.....	5,190.12	4,449.78	3,046.49	3,050.75	.....	15,737.14
Gain.....	.....	.....	\$ 514.79	.....	.....	.....
Loss.....	\$ 390.97	\$3,039.92	.....	\$ 372.73	\$1 236.59	\$4,525.42

Under "Affiliated Societies" we include gifts from Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies, Women's Societies, whether local, state or National, and State Relief Societies. Under "Individuals" we include personal gifts when not asked to credit to some particular church and "Conditional gifts."

In 1910, under "Affiliated Societies" are included gifts from State Relief Societies of \$1,728.17, which when deducted from the total of \$2,531.70 leaves \$803.53. In 1911 \$2,580.64 of such gifts are included, which when deducted leaves \$465.85. Striking out thus the unusual gifts, the four months reveal under "Affiliated Societies, \$803.53 for 1910 and \$465.85 for 1911, a loss of \$337.68.

In 1910, under "Individuals" are included "Conditional gifts" of \$3,800, which when deducted leaves \$3,689.70. In 1911 a "Conditional gift" of \$1,650 is included, which when deducted leaves \$2,799.88. Thus we have as usual "Individual gifts" for the first four months of 1910, \$3,689.70 and for 1911, \$2,799.88, showing a loss of \$889.92. When you add to this falling off from "Individuals" and "Affiliated

Societies" that of the churches, we have a shrinkage in receipts from our three most vital sources of income, for the first four months of 1911 over 1910, of \$1,518.57. While this analysis makes the deficiency less formidable, on the limited resources of the Board, such a decline is serious. Should it continue it would mean that the friends of the old ministers are to give for their comfort from \$4,500 to \$5,000 less in 1911 than in 1910. We cannot accept this conclusion. We believe that they will rally to this good work and we hope that there will be an increase of \$5,000, which would mean nearly \$50,000 for the veterans in 1911. Even that amount would be inadequate.

THE DEBT PAID

Our readers who are keeping run of the Board's financial trials will be glad to know that on May 1 we were able to pay \$2,000 of the \$3,000 borrowed from the bank and that we expect to pay the remaining \$1,000 by June 1. But what of July 1, when nearly \$6,000 will be needed for the midsummer quarterly checks to the old veterans?

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY FEDERATION

President, Mrs. B. W. Firman, 6505 Augusta Street, Oak Park, Ill.; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Flint, 604 Willis Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Newell, 244 Wesley Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; Editorial Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Nugent, 138 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.

TOPIC FOR JULY, 1911

FOREIGN LEADERS FOR FOREIGN PEOPLE

The Schauffler Missionary Training School.

The temptation in planning this program is akin to that of the historian who said that to write an English history, one ought to begin with Adam and Eve.

One might in this connection, and quite consistently with the topic, fairly revel in history and geography, and all the while learn no more than is necessary to a good comprehensive understanding of Schauffler School and its undertaking.

When you announce the topic, mystify it a little, in this way:—

A Few Girls in Ohio *Versus* the Map of Europe and the Middle Ages.

At the beginning of the program the leader should read the following introductory explanation, or tell the same in her own words:

"Down in Cleveland, Ohio, there is a Congregational school called the Schauffler Missionary Training School, which is training foreign girls to do missionary work among foreign people in the United States. (Post the words SCHAUFFLER SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, conspicuously, remembering that the names will be new to many who are present, and a mere mention, orally, would be insufficient to impress them on the memory.) These girls speak several languages and encounter, in their fields, as many as thirty-five different nationalities, mostly from Europe.

The attitude of mind of the people for whom they labor can only be understood by knowledge of certain chapters in history, from medieval times until now. So our topic to-day involves us in a study under four headings."

No. 1. The Foreign Girl under Christian Training.

No. 2. The Nationalities for whom She Labors.

No. 3. Some of her Problems and their Historical Explanation.

No. 4. How She Appeals, and the Results.

No. 1.

This topic should be illustrated by pictures. Ask expressly, when ordering other material, for the envelopes containing pictures of graduates and their work. Clip other pictures also from pamphlets which will be sent. Circulate these during this topic. The following leaflets should be used in preparation:

An Appeal to the Christian Woman.

A Testimonial.

A Visit to the Schauffler School—by Mrs. Small.

The School Catalogue for 1911.

Lydia Hodek.

No. 2.

The Nationalities for which she labors—must be given with a map. The map of Europe, with eastern border down, presents the bent figure of a woman. "Aliens or Americans" contains a good small outline map for copy. Show how nearly all this figure, but head and shoulders comprises countries from which immigrants are coming in great numbers. Leaflet No. 9, "Our Neighbor, the Slav," should be used for the text of this paper.

No. 3.

The missionary's greatest difficulty is infidelity. An address by Prof. Merek in the Schauffler Memorial of October, 1910, gives an historical sketch of Bohemian persecutions in the Middle Ages, which have made infidels of so many now. There are other nationalities in the missionary's field who, instead of being infidel, are burdened with superstition. Regarding these, see article by Anna Linka, called the Buckeye Road Mission, in the paper referred to just above.

No. 4.

A file of the Schauffler Memorial for the past year presents graduates' own accounts

of how they work. In the October, 1910, number, note the following: "A Busy Day," by Bertha Zadodsky. Also, "Theresa Stedry's Story"; and another by Elizabeth Todoroff.

There are two very interesting and suggestive stories which are too long for use on this program, but copies of which may be obtained and given as the monthly memento. These stories are "What becoming a Christian meant to me;" and "Jan and Slava."

AN APPRECIATION

REV. BERNARD G. MATTSON

It is always a happy surprise when one discovers within the hard and forbidding shell of one of our difficult social problems the kernel of some hopeful, happy, human social group, whose life and activities reveal at the first glance the way that problem is being solved. Now I have several good books on various aspects of what is called the modern social problem but along with my Giddings, and Peabody, and Strong, and Spargo, and Grose, and Brown, I keep another living human document on the ready reference shelf of my memory. It is the Schaufler Missionary Training School.

Not as women reformers of the platform type do these young women aspire to serve in the Kingdom of God. In the gracious influences of the home life of the School they learn home-making and home-keeping as well as Bible training and other general education aimed to fit them for a varied practical and personal ministry. Yet with woman's gifts, and woman's wit, and woman's heart of love, these noble Slavic girls, idealists and prophetesses every one, and these other trained pastors' helpers are all of them engaged in the woman's task of plying the needle and thread upon the rents in our social fabric. It is the pride of the skillful needle that the stitches shall not be visible, only that the garment shall be complete and beautiful. But in the blessed work of social redemption when race

antagonisms and graft and the cruelty of the struggle for wealth shall have given way to law and light and brotherhood and justice, these needles and thread will deserve the word "well done," for having gone quietly in and out as they closed the rents of our social garment with the stitches of a Christ-like ministry.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

A certain one of our State Unions has been responsible for the adaptation and successful use of a method which has been since copied enthusiastically by other denominations, and has even been described in a book published by the Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions. It is called "The Honor Standard," and the one to which we especially refer is printed somewhat as follows, with space after each question for a written answer:—

1. Do your members subscribe for missionary literature? (THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY recommended).
2. Do you have missionary programs prepared in advance? (Federation topics recommended).
3. Have you added any new members during the year?
4. Are missions regularly presented in your Sunday-school or Mission Band?
5. Has your Sunday-school contributed to Home Missions of the denomination this year?
6. Has your Y. P. S. C. E. contributed to Home Missions of the denomination this year?
7. Has your Society met its apportionment?
8. Has it exceeded its apportionment?
9. Do you send one or more delegates to the annual meeting of the Union?

If you can answer "Yes" to each of the questions, you will rank as First Honor in our printed Annual Report.

If to any six, you will rank as Second Honor.

If to any five, you will rank as Third Honor.

The Honor Standard is used as a feature at the Annual Meeting, taking the place of the old-time, rather dry report, which the corresponding secretary had to make.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF RECEIPTS

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

Willis E. Lougee, Treasurer - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

April, 1911

MAINE—\$537.23.

Cong. Conf. and Miss'y Soc., J. G. Blake, Treasurer, 504.72.

Ashland: Union, 4. Farmington: W. A. L., 2. Hampden: 9.51. Harrison: W. L. G., 1. Minot Center: H. L. J., 2. Searsport: F. I. P., 1. Newcastle: Second: 13.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$636.77 (of which legacy \$450.00).

New Hamp. H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Tr., 133.76.

Bow: Estate of M. E. A. Dow, 450. Hampden: 34.01. Hancock: N. K. F., 1. Keene: First, A Friend, 5. Milford: A Friend, 1. Nashua: J. B. S., 2.

N. H. F. C. Inst and H. M. Un., Miss A. A. McFarland, Tr. A Friend, 4. For Exps. of Miss Woodberry, 6. Total, 10.

VERMONT—\$1,130.64 (of which legacy \$890).

Vermont Dom. Miss'y. Soc. by J. T. Ritchie, Tr., 248.72.

Barnet: Estate of C. Holmes, 800. East Berkshire: 9. Island Pond: 34.50. Morrisville: First, 7.92. Rochester: I. F. H., 15. St. Johnsbury Center: 4.50. South Hero: J. R., 1. Westminster West: 10.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$11,397.42 (of which legacies, \$10,034.80).

Amherst: Ch. of Christ, College, 75.09.

Andover: Estate of C. C. Smith, 500. Beverly: M. F. M., 50c. Boston: F. M. N., 2. Bradford: First, 16.77. Brookline: E. C. N., 10. Cambridge: S. E. C., 2. Dorchester: 2nd, 95.24; Central S. S., 7.30. East Dedham: W. H. T., 1. Easton: 10.16. Erving: 7. Foxboro: M. N. P., 10. Gilbertville: Mission Circle, 4.

Greenfield: Estate of Mrs. E. P. Russell, 4,380.85. Haydenville: 3.18. Holyoke: A. H. D., 2. Housatonic: 40; M. S. R., 10. Leominster: F. A. W., 15. Littleton: Ortho, 10.65; S. S., 2. Ludlow Center: First, 2.60. Lynn: 25. Middleboro: P. S. D., 2. Mitteneague: 18.25. Monson: E. J. C., 5. New Bedford: E. C. R., 5. Newburyport: Central, 65. New Marlboro: First, 8.29. Newton: First, 272.14; L. M. E., 5. Northampton: Dorcas Society, 50. North Leominster: L. E. S., 1. Oxford: A Friend, 1. Petersham: A. D. M., 100. Roxbury: Estate of Amasa Holmes, 3. Shelburne Falls: F. H. C., 1. Somerville: Broadway, 16.50. Springfield: Estate of R. E. Blair, 1,353.95; First, 53.33; G. H. W., 2.50. Walpole: S. S., 9.81. Wayland: Estate of P. M. Lee, 3,800. Webster: A. J. B., 2. Wellesley: College, 5. West Brookfield: E. M. S., 15. Wollaston: R. M. T., 1. Worcester: Union, 23.31; S. L. C., 2; J. E. H., 2; A. L. S., 10.

W. H. M. Union, Miss E. A. Smith, Ass't Treas., 332.

RHODE ISLAND—\$171.31.

Rhode Island H. M. Soc., F. H. Fuller, Tr., 170.31.

Providence: C. H. L., 1.

CONNECTICUT—\$3,618.64 (of which legacies \$938.24).

Missionary Society of Conn., Rev. J. S. Ives, Tr., 715.36.

Andover: M. B. S., 10. Bridgeport: E. S., 5. Burlington: S. Central Village: 4. Cheshire: S. E. S., 5. Columbia: A Friend, 5. Danbury: D. A. L., 5. East Hartford: First, 13.48. Elm-

wood: G. T. G. and S. T. G., 10. Hartford: D. B. H., 50. Jewett City: J. C. P., 1. Kent: First, 20. Lyme: First, 5. Middletown: J. H. B., 19; H. L. W., 5. Montville: Estate of D. R. Dolbeare, 188.24. Nepaug: R. M. B., 1. New Haven: Ch. of the Redeemer, 134.70; S. S., 18. North Haven: C. A. B., 1. Norwich: Broadway, 1,000; F. D. C., 15. Old Lyme: A Friend, 100. Pomfret: Wom. Benev. Soc., 12.67. Pomfret Center: C. W. G., 2. Saugatuck: 4.44. Simsbury: First, 50. Stamford: First, Lad. Aid Soc., 10. Stratford: S. M. H., 2. Suffield: G. I. W., 2. Terryville: 166.75. Wallingford: S. J. L., 1. Warren: A Friend, 25. West Hartford: Estate of Mrs. H. N. Chappell, 750; A Friend, 5.

W. H. M. Un., Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Tr.

Fairfield: Lad. Un., 20. Hartford: First W. H. M. S., 100; Y. W. H. M. Club, 65. Meriden: First Guardian Soc., 30; Dorcas Soc., 3. Norwalk: First L. B. A., 20. Winsted: Second Aux., 20. Total, 258.

NEW YORK—\$2,221.48 (of which legacies \$199.94).

Aquebogue: 3. Barryville: K. M. E. G., 1. Binghamton: Estate of M. J. Hull, 74.94. Brooklyn: Central, 100; Plymouth, 171.19; H. N. N., 5; J. W. H., 10. Coventryville: First, 7. Livonia: E. R. C., 1. Moravia: 16. New York City: B. D., 1; F. L. Y., 1; "K," 100; "W," 2. Perry Center: Estate of M. B. Sheldon, 125. Rochester: G. H. C., 50. Saratoga Springs: J. W., 2. Sayville: C. E., 10. Sidney: First S. S., 20.

W. H. M. Union, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.

Brooklyn: Central L. B. S., 310; Zenana Band, 225; Clinton Ave. W. L., 50; Ch. of the Phgrims, W. H. M. S., 75; Plymouth, W. H. M. U., 75; Puritan, W. G., 25; Tompkins Ave., L. B. S., 300. Candor: L. M. G., 5. Cortland: 106. Ellington: C. E., 5. Flushing: S. S., 32.85. Fulton: C. E., 5; W. M. U., 10. Gloversville: L. B. A., 47. Homer: Daughters of the Covenant, 10. Honeoye: M. M. S., 10; Burns Class, 8. Moravia: W. M. A., 45. New Haven: Aux., 10. New York City: Bedford Park, 26.20. Orwell: W. H. M. S., 25. Oswego: W. H. M. S., 15. Owego: E. B. C., 1. Poughkeepsie: First, W. H. M. S., 25. Pulaski: W. M. S., 13.30. Sidney: L. M. C., 17. Syracuse: Goodwill, W. G., 25; Danforth G. L. A., 20. Total, 1,521.35.

NEW JERSEY—\$1,260.64 (of which legacy \$943.83).

Bound Brook: 73. Dover: Swed. Beth., 3. Glen Ridge: Estate of Mrs. F. E. C., 948.83. Haworth: 7. Newark: Belleville Ave., 8; First Jube Memo., 20. Nutley: F. C., 10. Paterson: Swed. Beth., 1. Plainfield: 199.81.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$65.60.

Received by A. E. Ricker:

Monterey: Hawley Mem., 10.

Allegheny: 13.60. Berwyn: J. C. N., 10. Delta: 5. Olyphant: Bethel, 9. Philadelphia: E. F. F., 5. Pittston: J. R., 10.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. D. Howells, Treas.

Carbondale: 3.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$42.30.

Star: A. L., 1.50. Tryon: First, 40.80.

GEORGIA—\$17.50.

Albany: Fellowship, 1.65. Atlanta: Jeff. St.,

150. Dawsonville: Holly Creek, 150. Doerun: New Light, 250; Poplar Harbor, 165. Meansville: Liberty Chapel, 320; Smyrna, 2. Myrtle: M. C., 2. Suches: Pleasant Union, 150.

ALABAMA—\$250.

Fabius: Flat Rock and Christian Home, 2. Tallassee: First, 50c.

LOUISIANA—\$22.54.

Eros: Equality, 1. Lake Charles: First, 10. Roseland: First, 537.

W. H. M. Un., Miss L. Babcock, Tr.: Lake Charles: Wom. Soc., 117. New Orleans: Straight University, Wom. Soc., 5. Total, 617.

FLORIDA—\$68.54.

Daytona: 67.44. Westville: Open Pond, 1.10.

TEXAS—\$103.80.

Austin: I. H. E., 50. Dallas: Central, 40. Friona: 10.30. Garden Valley: Galena, 1. Willspoint: Rainey's Chapel, 250.

OKLAHOMA—\$233.87.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy: Alpha: 5. El Reno: 15. Forest: 8.50. Guthrie: West, 3. Hennessey: 17.78. Pleasant Home: 5. Turkey Creek: 15. Waukomis: 85c. Wellston: 3.40. Total, 73.53. Agra: 20. Breckenridge: 11. Goltry: 31. Hillsdale: Ladies, 14. Lawton: 27. Manchester: First, 9.34. Pleasant View: 8. Ridgeway: 5. West Guthrie: 35.

ARIZONA—\$1.10.

Pearce: 1.10.

OHIO—\$562.43.

Cong. Conf., J. G. Fraser, Tr., 528.93. Amherst: 10.87; S. S., 6.63. Cleveland: S. J. G. S., 1. Oxford: G. L., 15.

INDIANA—\$219.00.

Ft. Wayne: Plymouth, 200. Shipshewana: First, 19.

ILLINOIS—\$458.31 (of which legacy \$10.00).

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Hiff, Tr., 367.75. Buda: F. J. H., 5. Cambridge: Estate of G. Griffin, 10. Chicago: A. C. H., 1; A. C. T., 10. Fall Creek: Ger., 45. Lexington: E. F. W., 3. Millbury: 15.56. Rockford: T. N. M., 1.

MISSOURI—\$375.77.

Mo. Cong. Conf., P. A. Griswold, Tr., 359.52. Pierce: First, 16.25.

MICHIGAN—\$87.41.

Mich. Cong. Conf., C. A. Gower, Tr., 63.06. Flint: First, 20.05. Lawrence: C. H., 1. W. H. M. Un., Mrs. C. K. McGee, Tr.: Jackson: First, 3.30.

WISCONSIN—\$88.89.

Wis. Cong. Assoc., L. L. Olds, Tr., 65.14. Clear Lake: Swedes, 2.25. Ogdensburg: Beth. Scand., 150. Sparta: Mizpah Class in S. S., 20.

IOWA—\$1,003.00 (of which legacy \$1,000.00).

Cherokee: C. E. W., 1. Des Moines: A. B. C., 1. Keosauqua: Estate of L. Valentine, 1,000. Lyon: M. D. S., 1.

MINNESOTA—\$138.49.

Minn. Cong. Conf. H. M. Soc., by G. R. Merrill, 70.95.

Austin: J. S. D., 2. Cannon Falls: Swedes, 2. Culdrum: Scand., 1. French Lake: Swed. Evan., 2. Kasota: Swedes, 3.50. Lake City: M. A. S., 2. Mankato: Swede, 2. Minneapolis: Fremont Ave., 23.04; S. N., 5. Northfield: A Friend, 25.

KANSAS—\$1.00.

Olathe: W. S. B., 1.

NEBRASKA—\$79.89.

Neb. Cong. H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Supt., 50.

Franklin: M. L. W., 5. Norfolk: Zion Ger., 4.65; S. S., 2.24. Omaha: First C. E., 15. Red Cloud: A. B. P., 3.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$184.22.

Received by Rev. E. H. Stickney:

Amenia: 92. McHenry: 2. Scranton: 5.55. Total, 99.55.

Bowman: Union, 7.50. Carrington: A. C. E., 5. Esmond: O. P. C., 5. Flasher: 77c. Loring: Danish Beth. Free, 5.48. McHenry: 7. New Leipzig: 1.71; Friends, 5.14.

W. H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.: Fargo: First Lad. Soc., 47.07.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$423.27.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall: Ashton: Bequest of G. L. W. K., 20.18. Belle Fourche: 34.55. Chamberlain: 25. Clark: 37.16. Cottonwood: 6. Frankfort: 5. Hetland: 12.31. Ipswich: 80. Lakeview: 2.25. Lead: 4. Logan: 6. Meckling: 3. Mission Hill: 10.45. Pierce: S. S., 25. Redfield: 23.10. Reville: 23. St. Onge: 3.30. Sioux Falls: 25; F. F., 25. Tolstoy: 4.52. Yankton: 11. Total, 385.82. Bonesteel: 15.50; S. S., 2. Brentford: R. C. S., 10. Keystone: 1.25. Redfield: L. W. B., 5. Wagner: 3.70.

COLORADO—\$459.30.

Received by A. D. Moss, Tr.: Arriba: 7.34. Colorado Springs: First, 35.30. Denver: Third, 61; Olivet, 50; Plymouth, 5; So. Broadway, 30. Flagler: 25. Fort Collins: Plymouth, 30. Fruita: Union, 25. Greeley: First, 70. Longmont: 26.63; G. E. L., 1. Pueblo: Minnequa, 10. Sulphur Springs: First, 4. Trinidad: First, 12. Wellington: 3.75. Less Exps., 1.52. Total, 394.50. Denver: Ger., 25.50. Ft. Collins: Ger., 20.50. Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. C. Rogers, Tr.: Denver: Boulevard, 18.80.

MONTANA—\$45.98.

Baineville: 1.20. Billings: First, 23. Dun- kirk: 45c. Galata: 63c. Glendive: First 15. Nihill: 70c. Sidney: Peoples, 5.

NEVADA—\$8.12.

Reno: First, 8.12.

IDAHO—\$62.50.

Received by Rev. W. W. Scudder: Lewiston: 51.50. American Falls: First Ger., 3. Henderson: R. L. J., 1. Sugar: First Ger., 7.

CALIFORNIA, SOUTH—\$10.00.

Santa Barbara: Friends "In His Name," 10.

OREGON—\$46.60.

Hood View: 4.60. Portland: Special Contri- butions, 35. West Salem: 7.

WASHINGTON—\$516.70.

Washington Cong. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Tr., 500. Hicksville: Ger. Ebenezer, 2.85. Seattle: First Ger., 7. Walla Walla: Zion Ger., 4. Warden: Ger. Fredenfeld, 2.85.

CANADA—\$10.00.

Scotstown: J. A. G., 10.

AFRICA—\$20.00.

Wellington: A. M. W., 20.

SUMMARY.

Contributions	\$11,955.95	
Legacies	14,376.81	
Interest		26,332.76
Literature		543.19
		18.70
Total		\$26,894.65

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in March, 1911. East Jaffrey, N. H.: 1 box, \$26; check, \$10. Elyria, O.: First Ch., L. S., 1 box, \$93. Hartford, Conn.: Park Ch., H. M. & S. S., 1 bbl., \$176. New York City: Broadway Tab., Soc. for Wom. Work, 4 trunks, \$511.06. Portsmouth, N. H.: No. Ch., Home Dept., L. H. M. S., 1 bbl., \$125.78. Total, \$941.84.

The American Missionary Association

H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Receipts for April, 1911

The Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People

Income for April.....	\$10,499.56
Previously acknowledged.....	32,160.99
	<hr/> \$42,660.55

Current Receipts

EASTERN DISTRICT.

MAINE—\$1,423.44.

Auburn: Sixth St. Ch., 6.78. **Bangor:** First Ch., 17; Hammond St. Ch., United Workers, bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Biddeford:** Second Ch., 24.76. **Blue Hill:** Ch., 10. **Brewer:** First Ch., 6.60; First Ch., two bbls. and box goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Buckland:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Bucksport:** Elm Street Ch., L. B. Soc., two bbls. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Cumberland Mills:** Warren Ch., 10.5. **Freeport:** Ladies' Missionary Soc., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Greenville:** Ch., 10.85. **Hampden:** Ch., 4.75. **Jackman:** Ch., 2. **Limerick:** Ch., 3. **Machiasport:** Ch., 5. **Milbridge:** Ch., 5. **Portland:** High Street Ch., W. M. S., two bbls. goods for Marion, Ala.; Second Parish, W. M. U., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Ridgelyville:** "Queens of Avellon," bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Skowhegan:** Ladies of Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **South Deerfield:** Ladies of Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Warren:** Ch., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **West Minot:** Ch., 5. **Winslow:** W. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Woodfords:** Ch., for "Florence Hill Norton Room," Grand View, Tenn., 25; Ladies of Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C.; S. S., Mrs. Black's Class, for S. A. Greenwood, S. C., 15.; Ladies' Circle for McIntosh, Ga., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Maine. Mrs. C. E. Leach, Treasurer.

Auburn: High Street, 13. **Augusta:** 4.12. **Bangor:** First Ch., 25; Central, 52.50; Central, Special, 12.50; Hammond St., 25; Woman's Union Miss'y Soc., 6.67; Forest Ave., W. M. S., 2. **Belfast:** First Ch., W. M. S., 10. **Bethel:** W. M. S., 26.20. **Brunswick:** First Parish, W. M. S., 43. **Calais:** 50. **Castine:** W. M. S., 3.50. **Dedham:** 2.50. **Durham:** 1. **Garland:** W. M. S., 1. **Gorham:** 20. **Gray:** 5.25. **Greenville:** Union Aux., 8.55. **Hampden:** Union Missionary Soc., 10. **Harpwell Center:** 5. **Minot Center:** W. M. S., 18. **New Gloucester:** W. M. S., 13.50. **Norridgewock:** 2.50. **Oxford:** W. M. S., 1. **Portland:** Bethel Ch., 40; High St., Aux., 60; "A Friend," 10; High Street, "A Friend," 5; Second Parish, W. M. S., 10.47; State St., 75; Williston Ch., W. M. S., 40.62; Williston Cov. Daughters, 25; Woodfords, 35. **Saco:** 12. **South Berwick:** 49.60. **South Brewer:** W. M. S., 3; Jr. C. E., 2. **South Gardiner:** Mission Club, 9. **South Paris:** W. M. S., 2. **Steuben:** Ladies' Aid Soc., 4.50. **West Brooksville:** Ladies' Sewing Circle, 4.50. **Windham Hill:** 5. **Winslow:** 5. **Woolwich:** W. M. S., 5. **W. H. M. U. of Me.,** 408.22. **W. H. M. U. of Me.,** bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. Total, \$1,172.70.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$437.86.

Alstead: Ch., 5.50. **Alstead Center:** Ladies' Aid Soc., for Sewing Dept., Greenwood, S. C., 4. **Boscawen:** First Ch., 20. **Brookline:** Ch., 12. **Claremont:** Ch., 16.25. **Derry:** Central

Ch., 26.65. **Hancock:** Ladies' Sewing Circle, two bbls. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Hillsboro:** Smith Mem. Ch., 60.70. **Keene:** First S. S., for Tillotson College, 12.03; First Ch., Every Day Club, bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Lancaster:** Ladies' Mission Circle, box goods for Athens, Ala. **Langdon:** Ch., 5. **Lebanon:** S. S., 5. **Lyme Center:** C. H. G., 4.50. **Mason:** Ladies, bbl. goods and for freight to Greenwood, S. C., 1. **Orfordville:** Ch. and S. S., Lincoln Mem., 6.30. **Webster:** Ladies' Soc., bbl. and box goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Westmoreland:** H. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn.

The New Hampshire Female Cent Institution and Home Missionary Union. Miss Annie A. McFarland, Treasurer.

Bethlehem: 1. **Concord:** South Ch., Aux., 61.84 (20 of which for S. A. Tougaloo U.); South Ch., Kimball Circle for Am. Highlanders, 10. **East Andover:** 2.10. **East Sullivan:** Aux., for Saluda, N. C., 9. **Epsom:** 7.66. **Keene:** First Ch., Every Day Club, 70 (25 of which for Grand View, Tenn., 20 for Saluda, N. C., and 20 for Marion, Ala.); Court St. Ch., Aux., 20. **Lancaster:** 6. **Littleton:** 5. **Milford:** 16.33. **New Boston:** Aux., for Saluda Seminary, 15. **North Hampton:** Aux., for Fisk U., 25. **West Concord:** Y. W. Miss'y Soc., 10. Total, \$258.93.

VERMONT—\$567.43.

(Donations, \$300.77; Legacy, \$266.66.) **Barre:** Ch., 24.45. **Bennington:** Second Ch., 79.68. **Coventry:** Star Class Club, box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **East Brookfield:** Ch., 7.65. **East Dorset:** Ch. for Am. Highlanders, 4.08. **East Putney:** Ch., 5. **Irassburg:** L. M. Soc., box goods for Grand View, Tenn.; Ladies' Missionary Soc., for freight to Grand View, Tenn., 2.17. **Hubbardton:** Ch., 3. **Lyndon:** Ch., 5.30. **Manchester:** Ch., for Athens, Ga., 10. **Morrisville:** First Ch., 6.20. **Newport:** W. M. U., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **North Bennington:** Ch., 72.03; L. M. Soc., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Old Bennington:** Old First Ch., 20. **Post Mills:** L. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **St. Albans:** S. S. Class, box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Stowe:** Ch. and S. S., Lincoln Mem., 16. **Springfield:** L. A. Soc., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Waterbury:** Ch., 18. **West Brattleboro:** Ch., 9.36; Ladies, bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **West Charleston:** L. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Williamstown:** Ch., 17.85. **Windsor:** Ascutneyville Aux., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn.

Legacy.

Barnet: Caroline Holmes, by Nelson Bailey, Exec., 800 (Reserve Legacy, 533.34), 266.66.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$12,065.00.

(Donations, \$3,928.93; Legacies, \$8,136.07.) **Abington:** Ch., 10. **Amesbury:** Union Ch., 10.20. **Amherst:** North S. S., 5. **Andover:** Seminary Ch., 108. **Ashland:** Ch., 1.25. **Attle-**

boro: The Misses T. in memory of their mother, for Dormitory Grand View, 25. **Anburndale:** Ch., 91.40. **Ballardvale:** Union Ch., 36.27. **Belchertown:** S. S., Home Dept., for Lawndale, N. C., 5.

Boston: Old South Ch. Addl., 10; Miss E. H. for Hospital Talladega College, 100; Mrs. R. H. S., for Talladega College, 10. **Brighton:** Ch., 36.54. **Dorchester:** Central Ch., S. S., 5; Pilgrim S. S., 5; Second Ch., 36.99; W. G. S. and Family, for expenses "World in Boston," 15. **Jamaica Plain:** Central Ch., 50. **Roxbury:** Eliot Ch., 83.81; Highland Ch., 57.90; C. A. P., 5. **West Roxbury:** South Ch., 107.

Boylston Centre: Ch., Lincoln Mem., 14.21. **Bradford:** First Ch., 11.70; H. M. Soc., bbl. goods, for Saluda, N. C. **Brantree:** First Ch., 12.71. **Brookton:** L. W., for Talladega College, 1.

Brookline: Harvard Ch., 258.01. **Cambridge:** Pilgrim Ch., 27.95. **Canton:** Winslow Ch., Altrunian Club, for Marion, Ala., 1. **Chicopee:** First Ch., S. S., 2. **Chicopee Falls:** Second Ch., 9.77. **Cliffondale:** First Ch., 17.63.

Cohasset: Second Ch., 1.12. **Dalton:** W. M. C., for Talladega College, 100. **Dedham:** First Ch., 24; First Ch. and S. S., Lincoln Mem., for Am. Highlanders, 12. **Dunstable:** Ch., 25.14.

Easton: Ch., 9.05. **Fall River:** Central Ch., "Borden Memorial Fund," 122.25. **Florence:** S. S., Class for Wilmington, N. C., 3.50; Mrs. M. L. B., for Tougaloo U., 4. **Franklin:** E. C. W., for Marshallville, Ga., 5. **Gardner:** First Ch., Bible School, for Scholarship Fisk U., 50.

Georgetown: First Ch., 2.29. **Gilbertville:** Trinitarian Ch., 26.10. **Granby:** Ch., 9.10. **Hanson:** First Ch., 2. **Haverhill:** Centre Ch., 23.87. **Lanesboro:** Ch., 1.50. **Lowell:** J. R., for Talladega College, 10. **Ludlow:** First Ch., 25.

Medford: Mystic Ch., 72.35. **Melrose:** S. S., 4.78; Jr. Dept., 2.81; Ladies' Benevolent Soc., for Wilmington, N. C., 8. **Millis:** Ch., 8.11. **Mittineague:** Ch., 10.90. **Nahant:** C. E. Soc., 2. **Newburyport:** Central Ch., 47. **New Marlboro:** First Ch., 4.43. **New Salem:** North Ch., 3.19.

Newton: First Ch., 171.86; Elliot Ch., 123. **Northampton:** First Ch. Dorcas Soc., for Dictionaries at Wilmington, N. C., 30; Edwards Ch., Ladies, 3; S. S. Class, 1.50, for Wilmington, N. C.; Edwards Ch., Mrs. Fletchers' S. S. Class, for Wilmington, N. C., 4; Miss J. B. K., for Marshallville, Ga., 25. **North Hanson:** L. M. Soc., for S. A. Grand View, Tenn., 5. **Normwood:** First S. S., 5. **Palmer:** Second Ch., C. E. Sec., 10. **Peabody:** South Ch., Woman's Assoc., for Wilmington, N. C., 8. **Pepperell:** W. M. Soc., bbl. goods and 1 for Freight to Greenwood, S. C. **Pittsfield:** W. B. R., for Talladega College, 10; C. K. F., for Talladega College, 5. **Plymouth:** Ch. of the Pilgrimage, for Freight to Grand View, Tenn., 3.50; Ch. of Pilgrimage, S. S., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Randolph:** Ch., 135.61. **Salem:** W. K. B., for Talladega College, 50; Miss L. A. T., for Hospital, and Current Exp., Talladega College, 100. **Somerville:** Broadway Ch., 20. **South Framingham:** Grace Ch., 41.18; Grace Ch., B. S., 13.52. **South Hanson:** Miss A. F. B., for S. A. Talladega College, 4. **South Weymouth:** Old South Ch., 12.29. **Spencer:** Y. W. Mission Club, for Cotton Valley, Ala., 10. **Springfield:** First Ch., 39.30; South Ch., 40.10; G. F. A., for Talladega College, 20; Mrs. H. S. C. B., for S. A., Jos. K. Brick School, 25; A. H., for S. A. Jos. K. Brick School, Enfield, N. C., 30. **Swampscott:** Ch., 37.50. **Upton:** First Ch., 6.17. **Wakefield:** Ch., 84.86. **Waltham:** First Ch., 15; S. S., 13.99. **Ware:** East Ch., for S. A. at Saluda, N. C., 25. **Warren:** Joyful Workers Club, for McIntosh, Ga., 10. **Wellesley:** Wellesley College, Nettie P. Metcalf Scholarship Prize, for Talladega College, 10. **Wellesley Hills:** Ch., 13.38. **Whitinsville:** J. M. L., for Talladega College, 100; A. W., for Talladega College, 10; Miss H. L. W., for Hospital, Talladega College, 20. **Whitman:** First Ch., 11.21; S. S., 7.77, for salary Fajardo, Porto Rico.

Winchendon: North Ch., 12.13. **Worcester:**

Hope Ch., S. S., for Lincoln Mem., 10.50; Old South Ch., S. S. Class (No. 15), for Marshallville, Ga., 23; Pilgrim Ch., 35.54; Plymouth Ch., 183.87; Union Ch., 14.82; Dr. J. G., for Talladega College, 5; Mrs. M. P. H., for Talladega College, 5; A. G. W., for Hospital Talladega College, 10; A. L. S., 15; — "A Friend in Mass.," for S. A. Talladega College, 30.

Woman's Home Missionary Association of Mass. and R. I. Miss Lizzie D. White, Treasurer.

Brookton: First. S. S., for Scholarship, Saluda, N. C., 12.50. **Haverhill:** Centre Ch., Ladies' Soc., for Scholarship Fisk U., 50. W. H. M. A., 420. (of which, for salaries, 410, and for Chinese, 10). Total, 482.50.

Legacies.

Greenfield: Mrs. Ellen M. Russell, by Chas. P. Russell, Exec., 4,380.85 (Reserve Legacy, 2,920.56), 1,460.29. **Hopkinton:** Lowell B. Maybry, 12.50. **New Bedford:** Fred. A. Washburn, 66.67. **Plymouth:** Amasa Holmes, 3. **Rockland:** Sam'l Reed, 2,956.40. **Springfield:** Royal E. Blair, by Ralph W. Ellis, Exec., 479.28. **Walpole:** Lucy Jane Gould, by Fred L. Fisher, Exec., 4,000 (Reserve Legacy, \$2,666.66), 1,333.34. **Ware:** David P. Billings, 1,314.34. **Whitinsville:** Wm. H. Whittin, 133.34. **Worcester:** Mrs. H. Jeannette Howe, 333.33; Mrs. H. W. Damon, 43.58.

RHODE ISLAND—\$496.77.

(Donations, \$110.55, Legacy, \$386.22.)

Pawtucket: J. R. McC., for Talladega College, 25. **Providence:** Beneficent Ch., S. S., 4.55; Mrs. H. B., for Talladega College, 10; A. W. C., for Talladega College, 10; F. G. C., for Talladega College, 10; Mrs. S. L. D., for Talladega College, 25; Mrs. A. F., for Talladega College, 1; A. W. F., for Talladega College, 5; Miss E. C. H., for Talladega College, 20. **East Providence:** Riverside Ch., Ladies' Aux., bbl. goods, for Saluda, N. C.

Legacy.

Providence: Walter P. Doe, 386.22.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

CONNECTICUT—\$3,069.99.

Ansonia: German Ch., 1. **Bloomfield:** C. E. Soc., for Building Fund, Grand View, Tenn., 5. **Branford:** Ch., 125. **Bridgewater:** Ch., 7.46. **Bridgeport:** Park St. Ch., 196.52; Park Street, S. S., 16.66. **Bristol:** Ch., 50; Mrs. H. C. T., for Tougaloo U., 25. **Canaan:** "A Friend," box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Centerbrook:** Ch., 2.91. **Central Village:** Ch., 3. **Danbury:** L. M. Soc., two bbls. and box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **East Haven:** Ch., 9.50. **Ellington:** S. S., Lincoln Mem., 3.76. **Fair Haven:** Pilgrim Ch., 54.05. **Greenfield Hill:** Greenfield Ch., 13.38. **Griswold:** First Ch., 10. **Haddam:** L. B. Soc., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Hartford:** First Ch., 192.06; Wethersfield Ave., S. S., 14.50; "Mrs. J. W. C.," 25; and "J. W. C.," 25, for Chapel at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska; M. W., for Tougaloo U., 10; **Hebron:** First Ch., C. E. Soc., for Grand View, Tenn., 5. **Higgamun:** Ch., 3. **Kent:** First Ch., 5.91. **Lyme:** First Ch., 5; L. B. Soc., bbl. goods, for Washington, D. C. **Midletown:** I. M. K., 3. **New Britain:** C. E. M., for Tougaloo U., 100; First Ch. of Christ, add'l. by Mrs. C. E. M., for Talladega College, 50. **New Hartford:** North Ch., 33. **New Haven:** S. B., for Talladega College, 10. **New London:** First Ch. of Christ, 20.86. **Norwich:** Broadway Ch., 1,500; Park Ch., for Talladega College, 55; O. L. J., for Talladega College, 60; Mrs. M. B. L., for Talladega College, 5. **Prospect:** L. M. Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Rockville:** Miss Cooley's S. S. Class, for S. A. Marion, Ala., 20. **Seymour:** Miss's Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Somers:** Ch., 5. **South Coventry:** Ladies' Assoc., bbl. goods, for Greenwood, S. C. **South Norwalk:** W. A., box goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Staffordville:** Ch., Lincoln Mem., 2.63. **Stamford:** First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 10; Mrs. E.

F., 1. **Stanwich**: Ch., 14; **S. S.**, 12.62. **Stratford**: Miss M. E. M., for Well at Boys' Dormitory, Grand View, Tenn., 5. **Waterbury**: M. B., 3; H. E. C., for Tougaloos U., 15; J. G. D., for Tougaloos U., 10; "A Friend," for Tougaloos U., 50. **West Hartford**: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 12.80; Ladies' Aux., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Woodstock**: First Ch., 12.57. **West Woodstock**: Ch., 6. **Winchester**: L. A. Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Winsted**: Second Ch., 73.80.

Woman's Cong'l Home Missionary Union of Conn. Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas.

Bridgeport: Park St. Ch. Ladies' Union, for Thomasville, Ga., 25. **Derby**: Second L. B. S., for Santee, Neb., 3. **Fairfield**: Ladies' Union, for Chinese Women, 10. **Meriden**: First Ch., Guardian Soc., for work among Chinese Women, 10. **Naugatuck**: Ladies' Aid Soc., for Thomasville, Ga., 40. **New Haven**: Plymouth, W. H. M. S., for Thomasville, Ga., 20; Plymouth W. H. M. S., for Santee, Neb., 10. **Norwalk**: First Ch. L. B. Assoc., for Chinese Women, 10. **Waterbury**: Second Ch., Daughters of the Covenant, for Grand View, Tenn., 25. **Winsted**: Second Aux., for Thomasville, Ga., 18. Total, 171.

NEW YORK—\$2,563.84.

(Donations, \$2,438.84; Legacy, \$125.00.)

Bay Shore: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.25. **Brooklyn**: Ch. of the Pilgrims, 250. **Buffalo**: Mrs. H. M. F., for Talladega College, 5. **Cortland**: Second Ch., 5. **East Bloomfield**: Mrs. E. S. G., 5. **Elbridge**: Ch., 20. **Fairport**: W. H. M. U., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **New Haven**: "C. S. S.," for Chapel at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 25. **New York**: Christ Cong'l Ch., S. S., Lincoln Mem., 8.84; E. R. D., for Talladega College, 5; C. G. P., for Black Mountain Academy, 188.50; W. A. S., for Talladega College, 5. **Newburgh**: First Ch., 6.65. **Oxford**: A. D. H., for Talladega College, 100. **Poughkeepsie**: First Ch., 13. **Richmond Hill**: Union Ch., 43.17. **Riverhead**: First Ch., 47.78. **Schenectady**: Pilgrim Ch., C. E. Soc., for Black Mountain Academy, 5. **Sherburne**: S. S., 16.22. **Syracuse**: Plymouth Ch., 36.20. **Walton**: First S. S., for Amer. Highlanders, 22. **Watertown**: S. S., bbl. goods for Grand View, Tenn. **West Bloomfield**: Ch., 20.21. **Willsboro**: Rev. C. W. G., one small printing press, with type, for Talladega College.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of New York. Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.

Albany: First Ch., L. H. M. S., for Scholarship Fisk U., 25; First Ch., Mrs. E. L. T., for Scholarship Fisk U., 50; First Ch., King's Daughters, for Kings Mountain, N. C., 15. **Brooklyn**: Beecher Mem., Women's Union for Scholarship Fisk U., 8; Central Ch., L. B. S., for Kings Mountain, N. C., 50; Central Ch., Jr. Aux., for Scholarship Fisk U., 10; Central Ch., Zenana Band, for Scholarship Fisk U., 50; Central Ch., Zenana Band, for Grand View, 40; Clinton Ave., W. L., for Scholarship Fisk U., 50; Ch. of Evangel, Y. P. League, for S. A. Piedmont College, 8; Flatbush L. U., for Fisk U., 30; Flatbush, Ch. Ladies' U., for Grand View, Tenn., 30; Flatbush Ch., W. M. S., for S. A. Piedmont College, 10; Lewis Ave. Ch., W. M. S., for Salary of Teacher at Talladega College, 50; Lewis Ave. Alpha Kappa Circle, for Salary at Talladega Ala., 10; Park Ch. W. M. S., for Kings Mountain, N. C., 5; Park Ave. Branch W. M. S., for Porto Rico, 5; Hope Circle, for Am. Highlanders, 1.52; Park Ave. Branch, W. M. S., for Scholarship Fisk U., 5; Park Ave. Branch, Daughters of the Covenant, for S. A. Fisk U., 5; Parkville S. S., 10; Plymouth Ch., W. H. M. S., 150 (50 of which for Grand View, 50 for Moorhead, 25 for Santee and 25 for Kings Mountain, N. C.); Plymouth Ch., Henry Ward Beecher Mission Circle, for Scholarship Fisk U., 50; Puritan W. G., for Scholarship Fisk U., 25; St. Paul's

Chapel, L. B. Soc., 5; South Ch., L. B. Soc., for Scholarship Fisk U., 50; South Ch. Jr. M. Band, for Piedmont College, 15; South Ch. Girls' Mission Circle, for S. A. Piedmont College, 5.50. **Brooklyn Hills**: C. E., for Piedmont College, 8. **Buffalo**: First Ch., First Circle Kings Guild, for S. A. at Grand View, 25. **Camden**: W. H. M. S., 37. **Corning**: M. S., for Scholarship Fisk U., 18; S. S., 7. **Flushing**: Missionary Alliance, for S. A. Grand View, Tenn., 25. **Fulton**: W. M. U., 10; C. E. S., for Piedmont College, 5. **Gaines**: M. U., 3. **Gaspot**: W. M. S., for S. A. at Marion, Ala., 8. **Gloversville**: L. B. S., 33. **Honeoye**: H. M. S., 10. **Hornby**: L. A. S., for Santee, Neb., 5. **Lockport**: East Ave. Ch., King's Guild, for Refurnishing Lyman Room at Talladega College, 10; East Ave. Primary S. S., for Furnishing Lyman Room at Talladega College, 5. **Middletown**: North St. Ch., C. E. Soc., for Piedmont College, 5. **Moravia**: W. M. S., 15; W. M. S., for Am. Highlanders, 5. **Mount Vernon**: First Ch., W. H. M. S., for Porto Rico, 11.10. **New York**: Broadway Tabernacle Soc. W. W., 6; Christ Ch., W. M. S., 25; Manhattan Ch. Jr. Class, for Porto Rico, 6. **Oswego**: W. H. M. S., for furnishing Harriet Mitchell White's Room at Piedmont College, 20; W. H. M. S., 20. **Owego**: Mrs. E. B. C., 1. **Poughkeepsie**: L. H. M. S., 25. **Pulaski**: W. M. S., for Grand View, 5. **Rensselaer**: M. Soc., for Scholarship Fisk U., 13; C. E. Soc., for Piedmont College, 6. **Richmond Hill**: Union Ch. W. M. S., for S. A. Fisk U., 20; W. M. S., for Kings Mountain, N. C., 5; Union Ch. C. E. Soc., for Scholarship Fisk U., 15. **Riverhead**: Sound Ave. W. M. S., for Scholarship Fisk U., 35. **Scarsdale**: L. M. and A. S., for Grand View, Tenn., 25. **Seneca Falls**: W. H. M. S., 5. **Sidney**: L. M. C., 17. **Syracuse**: Danforth Ladies U., 10; Danforth S. S., 5; Geddes S. S., 3.60; Good Will W. G., for Santee, Neb., 25; C. E. Soc., for Kings Mountain, 10; Plymouth Ch. Woman's Guild, for S. A. Grand View, 25. **Utica**: Bethesda Ch., C. E. Soc., for Fisk U., 5; Plymouth W. M. S., for Fisk U., 5; Plymouth Ch. Kings Guild Berean Circle, for Piedmont College, 5; King's Guild Dunham Circle, for Scholarship Fisk U., 5. **Walton**: W. M. U., for S. A. Piedmont College, 7.50; S. S., for S. A. Piedmont College, 15; King's Daughters, for S. A. Piedmont College, 7.50. **Watertown**: Emmanuel Ch. S. S., 35; Prim. S. S., 3.30; Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Mrs. M. F., 10, for S. A. at Grand View, Tenn., Emmanuel Ch. W. M. S., for Scholarship at Grand View, Tenn., 20. **White Plains**: L. A. S., for Fisk U., 50. **Woodhaven**: W. M. S., for Fisk U., 5; W. M. S., for Am. Highlanders, 5. Total, 1,604.02.

Legacy.

Perry: Martha B. Sheldon, by Milton A. Barber, Exec., 125.

NEW JERSEY—\$59.25.

Colts Neck: Reformed Ch., 3. **Montclair**: Monday Sewing Club, box goods, for Grand View, Tenn. **Orange**: C. E. E., for Tougaloos U., 10; M. P. St. J., for Talladega College, 25. **Paterson**: Auburn St. Ch., 16. **Trenton**: S. C. L., for Indian M., 5.25. **Westfield**: Ch. of Christ, Ladies' Soc., two bbls. goods, for Greenwood, S. C.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$15.30.

Allegheny: First Ch., 11.30. **Canonsburg**: T. J. J., for Marion, Ala., 1.

Woman's Missionary Union of Pennsylvania. Mrs. David Howells, Treas.

Philadelphia: Central Ch., C. E. Soc., for Eskimo Children, 3.

MARYLAND—Legacy, \$207.80.

Baltimore: Mary R. Hawley, 207.80.

DELAWARE—\$2.00.

Woodside: W. H. W., for McIntosh, Ga., 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$165.00

Washington: First Ch., 140; "H. N. L.," for Chapel at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 25.

INTERIOR DISTRICT.

OHIO—\$166.9f.

Burton: S. S., 8. Cleveland: Puritan Ch., 6.28. Columbus: Eastwood Ch., 21; First Ch., 62.50; Plymouth Ch., 29.46. Eagleville: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 2. Kelley Island: S. S., 39c. Lock: Ch., 1.40. Mansfield: First Ch., bbl. goods, for Hillsboro, N. C. Newton Falls: First Ch., 14. Pataskela: Mrs. C. F. S., for Indian M., 4.50. Plymouth: C. E. Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. Sandusky: Ch., 2.38. Toledo: Washington St. Ch., add'l, by Miss J. G. M., 25.

INDIANA—\$29.55.

Michigan City: Immanuel Ch. S. S., 5. Woman's Home Missionary Union of Indiana. Mrs. A. D. Davis, Treasurer. Kokomo: First Ch. S. S., 14.25; Jr. C. E., 4.75. Marion: Temple Ch. S. S., 3.35. Michigan City: First Ch. S. S., Infant Class, 2.20. All of which for Alaska Mission. Total, 24.55.

MICHIGAN—\$552.91.

Addison: Ch., 4. Ann Arbor: First Ch., 68.61. Cadillac: L. M. Soc., for freight to Grand View, Tenn., 1.47; Missionary Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. Conklin: Ch., 5.55. Detroit: Brewster Ch., 8.48. Flint: First Ch., 10.40. Hart: Ladies of Cong. Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. Hudson: "A Friend," for Toulaloo U., 250. Saginaw: First Ch., bbl. goods for Hillsboro, N. C. Three Oaks: W. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Michigan. Mrs. C. K. McGee, Treasurer.

Cadillac: W. M. S., for Scholarship Grand View, Tenn., 25. Covert: 50c. Detroit: First Ch., 15.60; Brewster Ch., 1.90; Mt. Hope Ch., 1.04. Grand Rapids: Wallin Ch., 65c. Greenville: 1.88. Hancock: W. M. S., for Porto Rico, 5. Jackson: 2.06. Ludington: 9.18. Manistee: 3.90. Ovid: 1.30. Red Jacket: W. M. S., for Trinity School, Athens, Ala., 20. Saginaw: First Ch., 9.75. Sheridan: 60c. Traverse City: Primary S. S., for S. A. Grand View, Tenn., 5. Union City: 1.04. W. H. M. U., 100 (50 of which for work among Chinese Women and Children). Total, 204.40.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ILLINOIS—\$1,676.01.

(Donations, \$1,666.01; Legacy, \$10.)

Bloomington: First Ch., 18. Bureau: Ch., 4. Chicago: Warren Ave. Ch., 22.36; Maplewood Ch., 2. Byron: Ch., 8.50. Earlville: J. A. D., 25. Elgin: First Ch., 30; S. S., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. Evanston: First Ch., 100. Galesburg: Central Ch., 35. Lexington: E. F. W., 3. Loda: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 4.38. Mattoon: L. M. Soc., bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. Peoria: Ch., bbl. goods, for Talladega College. Princeton: First Ch., 8.15. Rock Falls: W. M. Soc., box goods, for Talladega College. Rockford: R. E., for Repairs, Teachers' Home, Emerson Institute, 1,000. Roscoe: Ch., 3.75. Warrensburg: Ch., 1. Wheaton: Miss M. E. K., for Marion, Ala., 5; Mrs. K., Song Books, for Chapel, Marion, Ala.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Illinois. Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treasurer.

Aurora: New England, 13.20. Bowen: Aux., 4.40. Bowen: Jr. C. E., 1.10. Canton: 1.32. Chicago: Green St., 1.76; Leavitt St., W. M. S., 14.30; Madison Ave., W. S., for S. A. Fisk U., 20; New England, 16.95; New England S. S., for Grand View, Tenn., 16.89; Rogers Park, 44; South, 14.32; S. Div., Mrs. W., for S. A. Fisk U., 6. Clifton: W. S., 1.32. Cobden: 3.50. De Kalb: 2.20. Dover: 5. Dundee: 11.49. Elburn: 3.52. Galva: W. M. S., 47 (25 of which for S. A. Fisk U.). Geneseo: W. M. S., for S. A. Fisk U., 45; C. E., 5. Illini: 4.40. Jacksonville: S. S., for S. A. Talladega College, 3; W. M. S., 20. Lyndon: 1. Mattoon: 4.84. Moline: Second, 3.30. Oak Park: First, 19. Peoria: Union, 11. Pittsfield: 1.76. Princeton: 6.60. Rockford: First, 20; Second, 12.54. Somonauk: 1.98. Toulon: 4.18. Vienna: 1. Wheaton:

Wheaton College Opportunity Club, 1. Woodstock: 2.20. Total, 395.87.

Legacy.

Cambridge: H. G. Griffin, 10.

IOWA—\$378.96.

Cedar Rapids: Willing Workers, bbl. goods, for Grand View, Tenn. Cincinnati: Ch. & S. S., 3.75. Clarion: First Ch. and S. S., 3.40. Corning: L. M. Soc., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. Earlville: Ch., 1. Glenwood: Ch., 3.50. Iowa City: Ch., 16.22. Lyons: First Ch., 10. Sloan: Ch., 8.66. Webster City: Ch., 8.25. Winthrop: Ch., 9.07.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Iowa. Mrs. H. K. Edson, Treasurer.

Burlington: S. S., 10. Central City: for S. A. Fisk U., 20. Cherokee: 12.50. Chester: Personal, 10. Clinton: 6.25. Coggon: S. S., 2.17. Davenport: Edwards, 7. Decorah: 3.75. Des Moines: Plymouth, 3.50. Dubuque: Summit C. E., 5. Garner: 5. Glenwood: 4.70. Grinnell: 5.30. Independence: 3.75. Iowa City: W. M. S., 5; Personal, 12. Maquoketa: 5.44. Newburg: 5. Newell: 6.50. New Hampton: 10. Onawa: 15. Perry: W. M. S., 6.25; C. E., 15. Postville: 4.25. Pringhar: 6.25. Reinbeck: 12.50. Sheldon: Jr. C. E., 5. Silver Creek: 2.50. Sioux City: First, 37.50; First C. E., 10; Young Ladies, 10. Sioux Rapids: W. M. S., 5; S. S., 3. Washta: 3. Total, 278.11.

MINNESOTA—\$573.40.

Hawley: Union Ch., 4.50. Minneapolis: Fremont Ave. Ch., 4.32; Linden Hills Ch., 30; Pilgrim Ch., 9.10; Plymouth Ch., 26.70.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Minnesota. Mrs. C. D. Siehl, Treas.

Ada: 1. Alexandria: 30. Appleton: 1. Austin: 7.92. Benson: 5. Bertha: 50c. Big Lake: 1.50. Biwabik: 1. Campbell: S. S., 1. Cass Lake: 1. Cottage Grove: 1. Crookston: 3. Duluth: 8. Edgerton: 1. Elk River: 1. Faribault: 2.50. Fergus Falls: 4. Gaylord: S. S., 7.51. Glenwood: King's Daughters, 2. Glynndon: 1. Granite Falls: 5. Hancock: 2. Hawley: 2. Mantorville: S. S., 5.50. Medford: 1. Minneapolis: Bethany, 3; Como: 8; Fifth Ave., 12.12; First, 32; Fremont, 5; Lowry Hill, 3.50; Lyndale, 5; Delta Alpha, 5; New Brighton, 1; Park Ave. Aux. Thank-Offerrings, 48.10; Park Ave., 2.90; Pilgrim, 5; Plymouth, 25.90. Montevideo: 1.50. Moorhead: 2.95. Morristown: 1. New Ulm: 3. Orrock: S. S., 1.80. Owatonna: S. S., 2.50. Rochester: S. Rose Creek: 1. St. Paul: Atlantic, 1.00; C. E., 1; Bell Chapel, 1; Bethany, 1; Olivet, 26.75; Pacific, 5; Park, 26; Peoples, 17; Plymouth, 3; St. Anthony Park, 7.50; South Park, 1; Univ. Ave., 1. Sherburn: 1.50. Sleepy Eye: 3.90. Spring Valley: S. S., 3.15. Waseca: Aux., 50c.; Jr. C. E., 50c. Wayzata: 1. Winona: 10. Memorial Fund, 50. W. H. M. U., Thank-Offerrings, 61.78. Total, 498.78.

WISCONSIN—\$373.84.

Anaston: Ch., 1.10. Berlin: Union Ch., 3.71. Brodhead: Ch., 21.84. Elk Mound: Rev. H. R. V., 1. La Crosse: First Ch., 96.20. Milwaukee: Grand Ave. S. S., 11.04. Rio: S. S., 2. Ripon: Ch., 3.60. Royalton: S. S., 4.04. Whitewater: Ch., 22.10.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Wisconsin. Miss Mary L. McCutchan, Treasurer.

Antigo: W. M. S., 6. Arena: First Ch., 3.90. Beloit: First W. M. S., 11.25. Birnamwood: W. M. S., 2. Delavan: W. M. S., 4.20. Elroy: W. M. S., for Am. Highlanders, 5. Evansville: Woman's Aux., 3.50. Fort Atkinson: Ladies M. S., 2.50. Grand Rapids: Wopeda Soc., for Indian M., 15. Hancock: L. A. S., 1.50. Janesville: Loani Band, 8; W. M. S., 2. Lake Mills: L. M. Soc., 2. Lancaster: W. M. S., 3.50. Madison: First Primary and K'g, 2; First W. M. S., 15. Milton: S. S., 5. Milwaukee: Downer Y. W. C. A., 50; Grand Ave., Y. L., 2.50; Grand Ave. Woman's Union, 15.50; Hanover St. W. M. S., 2.50. Oshkosh: First W. M. S., 10. Plattsville: Cross and Crown M. S., 15. Ripon:

W. M. S., 3. **Sun Prairie:** W. M. S., 2.36. **Wauwatosa:** W. M. S., 5. **West Salem:** Missionary Soc., 2.50. **Windsor:** Aux., 4.50; C. E., 2. Total, 207.21.

MISSOURI—\$386.72.

Lebanon: Ch., 12.06. **Maplewood:** Ch., 5.59. **St. Louis:** Hyde Park, Ch., for Well for Boys' Dormitory, Grand View, Tenn., 5; Hyde Park C. E. Soc., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. Memorial Ch., 8.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Missouri. Mrs. E. B. Wilder, Treasurer.

Aurora: L. M. S., for Birds Nest Home, 1.50. **Green Ridge:** L. M. S., 75c. **Hamilton:** L. M. S., 2.50. **Kansas City:** Beacon Hill, L. M. S., 1.09; First W. A., 33.14; First L. M. S., 25; First Light Bearers, 3.04; First, Priscillas, 19.31; Y. W. Assoc., 4.83; Prospect Ave., L. M. S., 11.40; Westminster W. H. M. S., 41; Westminster H. M. S., 56.25. **Maplewood:** L. M. S., 1.50; S. S. Home Dept., 50c. **Pierce City:** L. M. S., 1.87; S. S., for Birds Nest Home, 5.47. **St. Louis:** Compton Hill, L. M. S., 2.25; First Au., 58c; First Y. L. M. S., 1.88; First, Sr. L. M. S., 20.38; Hyde Park Y. L. M. S., 1.18; Hyde Park Y. L. M. S., Jr. C. E., 44c; Pilgrim, L. M. S., for Birds Nest Home, 3.50; Pilgrim W. A., 48.20; K. D., 6.09; Pilgrim League, 62c; Pilgrim Workers, for Birds Nest Home, 10.87; Pilgrim S. S., for Birds Nest Home, 15.06; Union C. E., 62c. **Sedalia:** First L. M. S., 87c; First C. E., 62c. **St. Joseph:** Tabernacle L. M. S., 6.63; C. E. Soc., 1.26. **Springfield:** First L. M. S., 21.87; Miss S. E. H., 4. Total, 356.07.

KANSAS—\$55.00.

Arkansas City: Pilgrim Ch., 5. **Centralla:** Ch., 10. **Muscotah:** Ch., 9. **Westmoreland:** Ch., 3. **Wheaton:** Ch., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Kansas. Miss Emma W. Wallace, Treasurer.

Manhattan: W. M. S., 13. **W. H. M. U.** of Kans., for Evangelistic Work in Porto Rico, 10. Total, 23.

NEBRASKA—\$194.66.

Columbus: First Ch., 30.12. **Crete:** Ch., 54.01. **Lincoln:** Plymouth Ch., 49.52; S. S., 16.25; Vine Ch., 31.15. **Omaha:** Mr. and Mrs. H. A. S., 7.50. **Wahoo:** First Ch. and S. S., 6.11.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$4.25.

Anamoose: Ch., 3. **Overly:** Ch., Lincoln Mem., 1.25.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$73.75.

Belle Fourche: Ch., 13.05. **Rapids City:** Ch., 50.10; S. S., 4. **Redfield:** Ch., 6.60.

COLORADO—\$139.51.

Colorado Springs: First Ch., 30. **Fort Collins:** S. S., for Am. Highlanders, 4.75. **Sulphur Springs:** First Ch., 4.38. **Wellington:** Ch., 3. **Whitewater:** Ch., 2.38.

Cong'l Woman's Home Missionary Union of Colorado. Mrs. Chas. Rogers, Treasurer.

Boulder: 7. **Colorado City:** 2.50. **Colorado Springs:** First, 16. **Denver:** First, 12; Third, 5; Plymouth, 20. **Flagler:** C. E., 5. **Greeley:** 5. **Longmont:** 20. **Telluride:** 2.50. Total, 95.

OKLAHOMA—\$28.18.

Anadarko: St. Peters Ch., 1.50. **Orlando:** Lawnview Ch., 2.25.

Woman's Missionary Union of Oklahoma. Mrs. Chas. D. Allen, Treasurer.

Chickasha: Aux., 84c. **Guthrie:** Aux., 1.30. **Hennesey:** Aux., 1.22. **Kingfisher:** Aux., 1. **Oklahoma:** Aux., 1. **Oklahoma City:** Pilgrim Ch. Aux., 15. **Pond Creek:** Aux., 2. **Ridgeway:** Aux., 40c. **Vinita:** C. E. Soc., 67c. **Weatherford:** Aux., 1. Total, 24.43.

MONTANA—\$8.00.

Billings: First Ch., 8.

PACIFIC DISTRICT.**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—\$23.63.**

Ferndale: Ch., 15. **Pacific Grove:** Mayflower S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.50. **Ripon:** Weston

S. S., Lincoln Mem., 1.13. **Sonoma:** Mrs. W. C. D., package goods for Grand View, Tenn.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—\$88.30.

Jasper: C. E. Soc., for Thomasville, Ga., 1.50. **Long Beach:** S. S., box goods for Grand View, Tenn. **Saticoy:** Mrs. D. F. S., package goods for Grand View, Tenn. **West Saticoy:** W. M. Soc., two bbls. goods for Grand View, Tenn.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Southern California.

W. H. M. U., 86.80 (1 of which for Am. Highlanders and 5 for Negroes).

OREGON—\$25.20.

Forest Grove: Hillside Ch., 15.60. **Gaston:** Ch., 9.60.

WASHINGTON—\$18.00.

Coupeville: Ch., 1. **Monroe:** Ch., 5. **Seattle:** Pilgrim Ch., W. M. S., for Marion, Ala., 10. **Sultan:** Ch., 2.

NEVADA—\$4.06.

Reno: First Ch., 4.06.

THE SOUTH, ETC.**WEST VIRGINIA—\$5.00.**

Institute: J. B. B., for Talladega College, 5.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$14.00.

Saluda: Rev. Ola Cheraws Chapter, D. A. R., for Saluda Seminary, 10. **Sedalia:** S. S., 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA—\$1.00.

Winnboro: Plymouth Ch., 1.

TENNESSEE—\$66.03.

Memphis: Cossett Library Board, for Le Moyne Institute, 50; Le Moyne Alumni, for Le Moyne Inst., 24. **Pleasant Hill:** Ch., 10.03. **Shelby County Teachers:** for Le Moyne Inst. Memphis, Tenn., 12.

GEORGIA—\$2.75.

Thebes: Dorchester Academy, Lincoln Mem., 2.75.

ALABAMA—\$70.73.

Athens: Trinity Ch., Lincoln Mem., 3.50. **Be-loit:** Union Ch. C. E. Soc., 2. **Fort Davis:** Teachers and Pupils of Cotton Valley School, for paint and window shades, 18.40. **Joppa:** S. S., 15.13. **Marion:** "Student of Lincoln Normal School," for Building Fund, 1. **Mobile:** Franklin St. Baptist Ch., for Emerson Institute, 3.70. **Talladega:** Mrs. M. McA. P., for Tougaloo U., 7.

Woman's Missionary Union of Alabama. Mrs. H. R. Hudson, Treasurer.

W. M. U., for Salary Talladega, 20.

MISSISSIPPI—\$30.00.

Meridian: Ch. and School, Lincoln Mem., 4. **Tougaloo:** R. C., for Tougaloo U., 6; M. F. J., for Tougaloo U., 6; J. B. L., for Tougaloo U., 7; S. A. P., for Tougaloo U., 6; J. T., for Tougaloo U., 1.

LOUISIANA—\$32.00.

Lake Charles: S. S., 2. **New Orleans:** Central Ch., Lincoln Mem., 25. **New Orleans:** Howard Ch., Lincoln Mem., 5.

FLORIDA—\$5.00.

Orlando: M. A. B., for S. A. Talladega College, 3; Jr. C. E. Soc., for S. A. Talladega College, 2.

TEXAS—\$5.57.

Dallas: Central Ch., 3.90; Plymouth S. S., Lincoln Mem., 1.67.

SOUTH AFRICA—\$20.00.

Wellington: A. M. W., 20.

Summary for April, 1911.

Donations \$17,024.85
Legacies 9,131.75

Total \$26,156.60

SUMMARY.

Seven Months, from Oct. 1, 1910, to Apr. 30, 1911.

Donations \$119,993.17
Legacies 50,961.52

Total \$170,954.69

Congregational Church Building Society

Charles E. Hope, Treasurer - 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Receipts for April, 1911

FOR CHURCH BUILDING.

ARIZONA—\$75.00.

Humboldt: 1st, 2.50. Nogales: 1st, 5.00.

CALIFORNIA—\$96.35.

Berkeley: North, 15. Byron: 1st, 5. Fern-
dale: 15. Norwalk: 1st, 13.75. Oakland: Pil-
grim, 17.60. Riverside: "A Friend," 10. Sac-
ramento: 1st, 15. San Francisco: Plymouth,
R. W. R., 5.

COLORADO—\$69.17.

Arriba: 1st, 3. Boulder: W. H. M. U., 5.
Colorado City: W. H. M. U., 2.50. Colorado
Springs: 1st, W. H. M. U., 26.25; 1st, W. H. M.
U., 7. Denver City: Park, W. H. M. U., 2.50.
Greeley: W. H. M. U., 3.55. Highlandlake: 1st,
W. H. M. U., 3. Longmont: W. H. M. U., 5.
Pueblo: Pilgrim, 5. Wellington: 4. White-
water: 1st, 2.37.

CONNECTICUT—\$344.46.

Ansonia: German, 2. Bridgeport: Park St.,
8.78. Bristol: 17.25. Brookfield: Center 1st,
25. Canterbury: 1st, 5.50. Centerbrook: 1.61;
Assn. of Churches and Ministers, 8. Central
Village: 2. Columbia: 9.21. Darien: 1st, 8.71.
East Hartford: 1st, 11.65. Easthampton: 9.54.
Easton: 5. Hampton: 1.70. Kent: 3.28. Mid-
dletown: 1st, 34.91. New Canaan: 13.39. New
London: 1st, 14.17. New Milford: 1st, 78.56.
New Preston: S. S., 10. Norwich: 1st, S. S.,
16.50. Thomaston: 10.08. Winsted: 2d, 36.65;
2d S. S., 10.97.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$110.00.

Washington: 1st, 110.

FLORIDA—\$3.00.

Sea Breeze: 3.

IDAHO—\$2.00.

Mullan: 1st, 2.

ILLINOIS—\$286.68.

Aurora: N. E. W. S., W. H. M. U., 9. Bowen:
Jr. C. C., W. H. M. U., 75c.; S. S., W. H. M. U.,
3. Canton: W. S., W. H. M. U., 90c. Chicago:
Green St. W. S., W. H. M. U., 1.20; Leavitt St.,
W. H. M. U., 9.75; Maplewood, 1; South, W. S.,
10.40. Clifton: W. S., 90c. Cobden: W. S., 2.25.
Danville: 1st, 1.50. De Kalb: W. S., 1.50.
Dundee: 1st, 10.60. Earlville: J. A. D., 25.
Elburn: W. S., 2.40. Elgin: 1st, 25. Elmwood:
W. S., 16.85; C. E., W. S., 2.40. Evanston: 1st,
W. S., 5. Galesburg: Central, W. S., 15. Galva:
W. S., 15. Illini: W. S., 3. Lyndon: W. S., 1.
Mattoon: W. S., 3.30. Moline: 2d, W. S., 2.25.
Oak Park: W. S., 7. Oneida: 1st, Ch. & S. S.,
20. Peoria: Union, W. S., 7.50. Pittsfield:
Rose, W. S., 1.20. Plainfield: 1st, 15. Princeton:
1st, 5.43; 1st, W. S., 4.50. Rockford: 1st, W. S.,
8.10; 2d, W. S., 8.55. Roscoe: 3.75. Rosemond:
W. S., 1.50. Sandwich: 1st, 7. Somonauk: W.
S., 1.35. Stillman Valley: W. S., 15. Toulon:
2.85. Vienna: 1. Warrensburg: 1st, 1. Wau-
kegan: 1st, 6. Wheaton College: Opportunity
Club, 1.

INDIANA—\$859.59.

Cardonia: S. S., W. H. M. U., 1. Cove Bluff:
12. Kokomo: 1st, Y. P., W. H. M. U., 5.75.
Shipshewana: W. H. M. U., 2. Washington:
400. West Indianapolis: Pilgrim, 438.84.

IOWA—\$82.33.

Avoca: German, 6.06. Cherokee: 1st, W. H.
M. U., 10.86; W. H. M. U., 2.50. Clinton: W.
H. M. U., 1.25. Decorah: W. H. M. U., 75c.
Glenwood: W. H. M. U., 2.40. Gomer: W. H.
M. U., 5. Grinnell: 1. Independence: W. H.
M. U., 75c. Iowa City: 12.70; W. H. M. U., 1.
Maquoketa: W. H. M. U., 1.10. Muscatine:
German, 5. Newell: W. H. M. U., 1.30. Perry:
W. H. M. U., 1.25. Postville: W. H. M. U.,

Primghar: W. H. M. U., 1.25. Reinbeck: W.
H. M. U., 2.50. Silver Creek: W. H. M. U.,
50c. Sioux Rapids: W. H. M. U., 1. Sloan:
7.21. Washta: W. H. M. U., 2. Webster City:
South, 6.60. Winthrop: 1st, 7.50.

KANSAS—\$43.00.

Centralia: 15. Fredonia: 5. Topeka: Man-
hattan Soc'y, 15. Westmoreland: 3. Wheaton:
5.

LOUISIANA—\$6.50.

Kinder: 1st, 6.50.

MAINE—\$142.63.

Auburn 6th St. (2), 2.62. Bangor: 1st, 10;
Central, 3.98. Brewer: 1st, 2.89. Bucksport:
Elm St., 12.18. Cumberland Mills: Y. P. S. C.
E., 3; Warren, 50. Hampden: 2.37. Jackman:
1. Lyman: 4. Machiasport: 2. Minot: West,
1. Portland: Williston W. M. S., 12.50; Wood-
fords, 6.79. South Brewer: W. M. S., 2.90.
Waldsboro: W. M. S., 2.43. Woolwich: W. M.
S., 97c. Yarmouth: 1st, 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$1,565.43.

Amesbury: Union, 4. Andover: Ballardvale,
18.14. Braintree: 1st, 8.48. Brighton: 15.23.
Brookline: Harvard, 180.11. Cambridge: Pil-
grim, 14.91. Chester: 2d, 1.63. Chicopee Falls:
2d, 5.21. Cohasset: 56c. Dedham: 1st, 14.40.
Dennis: South, 6.58. Fall River: Central 152;
Borden Mem'l, Central, 65.20. Falmouth: 1st,
18. Gilbertville: Trinitarian, 34.89. Granby:
2.99. Groton: West, 6. Haverhill: Bradford,
6.24; Center, 12.73. Lanesboro: 80c. Leverett:
S. S., 5.20. Littleton: Orthodox, 5.15. Ludlow:
1st, 13. Manchester: 6. Millis: 4.33. New-
buryport: Belleville, 15.07; Central, 25. New
Marlboro: 1st, 3. New Salem: 3.57. Newton:
Auburndale, 48.47; Center 1st, 96.06; Eliot, 135;
Highlands, 83.45; Eliot, "A Friend," 125.
Northampton: 1st Church of Christ, 140.25.
North Attleboro: Oldtown, 5.32. Quincy:
Bethany, 42. Saugus: Cliftondale, 11.98.
Somerville: Broadway, 13. South Framing-
ham: Grace, 28.84. Springfield: 1st, 6.41; South
24.24. Taunton: Winslow, 25.05. Townsend:
7.80. Upton: 3.29. Wakefield: 1st, 28.28.
Waltham: 1st, 8. Waltham: Swedish, 6.51.
Wellesley Hills: 1st, 5.69. Whitman: 7.47.
Winchendon: North, 7.14. Woburn: North,
15.05. Worcester: Plymouth, 10.30; Pilgrim,
22.20; Union, 10.21.

MICHIGAN—\$227.69.

Bay City: 25. Clare: W. M. S., 5. Clinton:
20. Covert: W. H. M. U., 10c. Detroit: Brew-
ster, (2), W. H. M. U., 11.94; (2) First,
113; Mt. Hope, W. H. M. U., 20c. Green-
ville: W. H. M. U., 36c. Grand Rapids: Wal-
ton, W. H. M. U., 13c. Jackson: W. H. M. U.,
40c. Johannesburg: 1st, 8.03. Leslie: 1st, 8.59.
Ludington: W. H. M. U., 1.75. Manistee: W.
H. M. U., 75c. Merrill: W. H. M. U., 5. Ovid:
W. H. M. U., 25c. Saginaw: 1st, W. H. M. U.,
1.87. Sheridan: W. H. M. U., 12. Union City:
W. H. M. U., 20c. W. H. M. U., 25.

MINNESOTA—\$49.68.

Anoka: 1st, 8. Little Falls: 4. Minneapolis:
Fremont Ave., 5.70; Pilgrim, 12.12; Plymouth,
19.80.

MISSOURI—\$231.82.

Green Ridge: 60c. Hamilton: L. M. S., 2.
Kansas City: Beacon Hill, 87c.; First, W. A.,
22.50; First, Y. W., 9.65; Prospect Ave., 2.60;
Prospect Ave., L. M. S., 4.84; Prospect Ave.,
L. M. S., 1.67; Westminster, 32.80; Westmin-
ster, H. M. S., 45. Lebanon: 9.65. Maplewood:
7; L. M. S., 1.20; S. S., H. Dept., 40c. Pierce
City: 6.83. St. Joseph: Tab., 5.30; Y. P. S.
C. E., 1.01; Pilgrim League, 50c. St. Louis:

Compton Hill, L. M. S., 1.80; 1st, Aux., L. M. S., 46c.; 1st, Sr. L. M. S., 16.31; 1st, Y. L. M. S., 1.50; Hyde Park, Jr. C. E., 35c.; Hyde Park, Y. L. M. S. (2), 95c.; Pilgrim (3), 26.28; Pilgrim, K. D., 3.05; Union, C. E., 50c. Sedalia: 1st, L. M. S., 70c.; 1st, Y. P. S. C. E., 50c. Springfield: 1st, H. M. S., 17.50; German, 6.

NEBRASKA—\$58.35.

Aurora: 1st, 20.14. Crofton: 7. Hastings: 1st, 14.70. Hyannis: 1st, 2. Lincoln: Swedish, 6.05. Loomis: 3.46. Silver Creek: 1. Willow Valley: 4.

NEVADA—\$2.90.

Reno: 2.90.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$65.30.

Andover: 2. Claremont: 9.05. East Andover: 5.80; Y. P. S. C. E., 1.20. Enfield: 5. Exeter: Phillips, "A Friend," 6. Walpole: 16.05; 1st, 1.20. Winchester: 19.

NEW JERSEY—\$6.25.

Paterson: Auburn St., 6.25.

NEW YORK—\$560.58.

Briarcliff: Manor W. M. S., 15. Brooklyn: 150; Flatbush, L. U., 16. Buffalo: Plymouth, 16.02. Camden: W. H. M. U., 18; Jun. C. E. S., 5. Canandaigua: 50. Gloversville: L. B. A., 16. Granville: 25. Honeoye: H. M. S., 3.25. Jamestown: 1st, 142. New York City: Broadway Tab., W. U., 9. Poughkeepsie: L. H. M. S., 25. Rensselaer Falls: 5.81; First, S. S., 7.50. Richmond Hill: Union, 5. Riverhead: Sound Ave., 16.65. Syracuse: Danforth, L. U., 10; Plymouth, 25.35.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$47.50.

Anamoose: 1st, 3. Barrie: 6. Colfax: 5. Forman: 6.50. Gackle: German Trinity, 25. Mohall: 2.

OHIO—\$102.14.

Austintown: Eagleville, 4. Cincinnati: North Fairmount, 5. Cleveland: Trinity, 6.04; Puritan, 4.05. Columbus: Eastwood, 13.50; 1st, 33.75; Plymouth, 10.75. Kelley's Island: 61c. Lock: 90c. Marblehead: 10. Newton Falls: 12. Sandusky: 1.54.

OKLAHOMA—\$204.53.

Chickasha: Aux. W. H. M. U., 2.51. Coldwater: 105. Gage: Sunnyslope, 5. Guthrie: Aux., 3.90; 10. Hennessey: Aux., 3.66. Hillsdale: 4. Kingfisher: Aux., 3. Lawnview: 4. Okarche: 4. Oklahoma City: Pilgrim, Aux., 45. Oktaha: Aux., 3. Pond Creek: Aux., 3. Ridgeway: Aux., 1.20. Vinita: E. E., 2.01. Weatherford: E. E., 3. Willowcreek: 2.25.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$71.76.

Allentown: 1st, 59.50. Mahanoy City: Bethel, S. S., 7.26. Rochester: 1st, 50. South Sharon: 5.

RHODE ISLAND \$10.00.

Providence: Central, Social Service League, 10.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$127.60.

Bruce: 100. Carthage: Pilgrim, 4. Redfield: 1st, 11.50. Reville: 1st, 10.50. Winfred: 1st, 1.60.

TEXAS—\$59.05.

Dallas: Central, 9.80. Dennison: 21.75; 27.50.

VERMONT—\$87.43.

Barre: 16.30. Bennington: North, 16.67. Brattleboro: West, 4.68. Brownington & Orleans: 10.56. Castleton: 8.58. Cornwall: 6.37. East Hardwick: 4.67. East Foulney: 5. Rupert: 7.60. Saxton's River: 7.

WASHINGTON—\$470.05.

Coupeville: 1st, 2. Elk: 1st, 4.80. Seattle: Green Lake, 10; Oak Lake, 430. Spanaway: 1st, 20.25. Sultan: 1st, 3.

WISCONSIN—\$275.80.

Anaton: 1.20. Appleton: W. M. S., 1.50. Antigo: W. M. S., 2.50. Ashland: W. M. S., 1. Beloit: 1st, W. M. S., 4.50; 2d, W. M. S., 1.40. Birnamwood: W. M. S., 1. Blake's Prairie: 50. Delavan: 1.50. Elroy: 5. Evansville: W. Aux., 1.30. Fond du Lac: W. Aux., 4. Fort

Atkinson: W. Aux., 1. Hammond: S. S., 5.71. Janesville: L. Band, 3; W. M. S., 75c. La Crosse: 96.45. Lancaster: 1.40. Madison: 1st, 5. Mazomanie: 7.53. Menasha: 1st, 4. Milwaukee: Gr. Ave., W. S., 6.20; Pilgrim, W. M. S., 2.25. Oshkosh: 1st, W. M. S., 5. Pittsville: 2. Pulcifer: Pilgrim, 1.50. Ripon: 4.05; W. M. S., 1. Shopiere: L. S., W. M. S., 1.50. So. Milwaukee: 1st, W. S., 10. Sun Prairie: W. S., 2.36. Trego: 3. West Salem: Miss'y Soc'y., 75c. White Water: W. S., 13.70; L. U., 20. Windsor: Aux., 2; Y. P. S. C. E., 75c.

LOANS REFUNDED—\$5,435.60.

Santa Barbara, Cal.: 1st, 250. Denver, Colo.: Ohio Ave., 100. Pueblo, Colo.: Pilgrim, 25. Atlanta, Ga.: Union Tab., 50. Demorest, Ga.: 100. Chicago, Ill.: Pacific, 150; Warren Ave., 30.95. Cherokee, Ia.: 1.500. New Orleans, La.: Beecher Mem'l., 27. New York, N. Y.: Manhattan, 725.55; Through W. H. M. U., 74.10. Charlotte, N. C.: 100. Bay City, Mich.: 1st, 250. Cass Lake, Minn.: 75. Sedalia, Mo.: 1st, 250. Missoula, Mont.: 50. Cincinnati, Ohio: Fairmont, 60; Walnut Hills, 100. Mansfield: Mayflower, 500. Philadelphia, Pa.: Kensington, 300. Ogden, Utah: 20. Washboul, Wash.: Bethel, 400. Racine, Wis.: 1st, 250. Washburn, Wis.: 1st, 50.

LEGACIES—\$10.00.

Cambridge, Ill.: Instalment on bequest Henry G. Griffin, 10.

INTEREST—\$458.44.

Cleveland Trust Co. Div., 17.50. Corn Exchange Bank, 244.20. Millbury National Bank Div., 10. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Div., 12.50. The Mercantile Trust Co., 174.24.

INTEREST ON CHURCH LOANS—\$141.50.

Mansfield, Ohio: 30. Philadelphia, Pa.: Kensington, 42.50. Bruce, S. D.: 24. Racine, Wis.: 1st, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS—\$299.85.

Normal, Ill.: 1st, 216.70. Paradise, Mont.: For Church Plans, 5. Austin Water, Light & Power Co. (J. Henry Stickney Est.), 78.15.

FOR PARTICULAR CHURCHES \$12.00.

Sandisfield: 1st, for South Sandisfield, 2. Sheffield: for South Sandisfield, 10.

FOR PARSONAGE BUILDING.

ALASKA—\$5.00.

Douglas: 1st, 5.

ARIZONA—\$5.00.

Nogales: 1st, 5.

CALIFORNIA—\$25.00.

Calexico: 1st, 20. Monrovia: 5.

COLORADO—\$75.00.

Boulder: 1st, 50. Lafayette: 25.

CONNECTICUT—\$305.83.

Andover: C. E. S., 1.60. Branford: Y. P. S. C. E., 2. Bridgeport: South, W. S., 6. Broad Brook: Y. P. S. C. E., 1. East Hartland: 4. Ellsworth: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Gilead: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Griswold: 1st, Y. P. S. C. E., 79c.; 1st, S. S., 1.21. Hartford: Mrs. H. M. Hooker, 10. New London: 1st Ch. of Christ C. E., 1.23. Norfolk: 12.90. North Madison: S. S., 2. Waterbury: Mrs. M. L. Mitchell, 250; 2nd, 3.10.

FLORIDA—\$80.14.

Interlachen: 1st, S. S., 5.14. Jacksonville: 75.

GEORGIA—\$44.00.

Columbus: 40. Lindale: S. S., 4.

IDAHO—\$10.00.

Westlake: 10.

ILLINOIS—\$51.50.

Danville: 1st, 1.50. Moline: Union, 25. So. Danville: 1st, 25.

IOWA—\$11.00.

Council Bluffs: Ch. & S. S., 3. Popejoy: 8.

KANSAS—\$30.00.

Altton: 30.

MAINE—\$8.00.

Bangor: Forest Ave. S. S., 1. Calais: 1st, Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Harpswell: Center, S. S., 1. Southwest Harbor: 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$247.44.

Andover: South Y. P. S. C. E., 5; West, Y. P. S. C. E., 50c. Boston: W. H. M. A., "Friends," 5.60. Boxborough: S. S., 1.75. Boxford: 5. Clinton: German Evangelical, 200. Enfield: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Erving: 1. Georgetown: 1st, Y. P. S. C. E., 2. Holden: Y. P. S. C. E., 1. Melrose: Orth. S. S., 4.18; Jr. S. S. (2), 3.41. North Chelmsford: Y. P. S. C. E., 2. Rochester: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Springfield: Emanuel, 3. Taunton: Westville, Y. P. S. C. E., 2. Whately: S. S., 1.

MICHIGAN—\$83.75.

Grand Junction: 25. Johannesburg: 1st, 25. Merrill: 13.75. Saranac: 20.

MINNESOTA—\$18.78.

Austin: C. E., W. H. M. U., 5. Edgerton: W. H. M. U., C. E., 1. Bertha: S. S., 1.35. Glenwood: Aux. W. H. M. U., 4. Minneapolis: 5th Ave. W. H. M. U., 2.43. St. Anthony: Park, 5.

MISSOURI—\$1.00.

Springfield: German S. S., 1.

MONTANA—\$60.00.

Red Lodge: 60.

NEBRASKA—\$37.50.

Ogallala: 12.50. Grand Island: 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$23.91.

Exeter: 1st C. E. Soc'y, 1.65. Gilmanton: C. E., 1. Hill: S. S., 2. Merrimack: 3; S. S., 3. Wakefield: 1st, 3.26. Walpole: Mrs. Cyrus Church, 5; M. Evelyn Darling, 5.

NEW JERSEY—\$35.00.

Montclair: (2), 35.

NEW YORK—\$69.05.

Briarcliff: King's Daughters, 10. Brooklyn: Boro. Park S. S., 10. Jamesport: S. S., 1.25. Maine: 2.80. New York: H. M. Dwight, 10. Roscoe: 15.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$1.00.

Bethel: 1.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$37.50.

Fargo: 37.50.

OHIO—\$45.00.

Ironton: 45.

OKLAHOMA—\$68.75.

Binger: 18.75. Chickasha: 50.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$91.39.

Johnstown: S. S., 4. Mahanoy City: 75.

Philadelphia: Central, 7.39; Park, 5.

TEXAS—\$1.25.

Dallas: S. S., 1.25.

VERMONT—\$23.29.

Burlington: H. S. Worcester, 1. Cornwall: S. S., 4. Fairhaven: 1st, 3. Lowell: S. S., 1. North Craftsbury: S. S., 4.50. North Pomfret: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. North Troy: (2), 4. Saxton's River: 3. Westminster: 2.79.

WASHINGTON—\$143.58.

Beach: 1st, 10. Doty: 12.50. Seattle: Green Lake, 1st, C. E. S., 1.08. South Bend: 1st, 20. Spokane: Swedish Tab., 100.

WISCONSIN—\$128.50.

Cashton: 12.50. Eau Claire: 2d (2), 100. Potosi: 1. Racine: 1st, 15.

WYOMING—\$65.00.

Buffalo: 40. Shoshoni: 25.

TOTALS.

Receipts for Church Building..... 12,622.48
Receipts for Particular Churches.... 12.00
Receipts for Parsonage Building.... 1,837.16

Total receipts for the month.... \$14,471.64

Congregational Education Society

S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer - 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Receipts for April, 1911**MAINE**—\$51.87.

Auburn: 6th St., 1.15. Brewer: 1st, 2.06. Calais: O. W. R., 5. Hampden: 1.59. Jackman: 1. Litchfield: H. A., 1. Lyman: 3. West Minot: 1. Willard: E. R., 1. Yarmouth: 1st, 20. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 15.07.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$85.77.

Barrington: W. M. S., 12. Claremont: 4.42. Concord: Friend, 7.50. East Jaffrey: 9.54. Nashua: 1st Ch., 50. Newfields: 2.31.

VERMONT—\$21.78.

Barre: 9.78. Brattleboro: A. A. S., 1. Charlotte: 9. Middlebury: C. M. M., 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$2,512.15.

Amesbury: Union, 3.50. Ballardvale: Union, 9.06. Boston: Old South, S. S., 18.22; J. H. M., 10; Brighton, 9.51; Roxbury, Immanuel, Wal. Ave., 339.60; Roxbury Highland, 57.90; Dorchester, J. A. N., 10; Dorchester, J. D. S., 5. Bradford: 1st, 5.46. Brimfield: 1st S. S., 6. Brookfield: A. J. C., 1. Brookline: Harvard Ch., 127.72; G. P. D., 20. Byfield: 7.10. Cambridge: Pilg., 13.04; Shepard Mem'l S. S., 25; M. S. B., 5. Cliftondale: 1st, 7.75. Cohasset: 49c. Fall River: Borden Mem'l Fd. Central Ch., 57.05; Central Ch., 133; Friends, 95. Feeding Hills: 9. Franklin: M. E. C., 5. Gilbertville: Trin., 12.18. Greenfield Hill: 10.34. Haverhill: 1st, 10. Haverhill: Centre, 11.14. Holyoke: E. G., 100. Lanesboro: 70c. Leominster: M. J. R., 3. Ludlow: 1st, 11.50.

Mansfield: F. E. H., 25. Melrose: Orth. S. S., 4.18; S. S. Jr. Dept., 3.42. Millis: Ch. of Christ, 3.79. Milton: E. D. W., 1. Newburyport: Central, 22; Belleville, 14.28. New Marlboro: 1st, 1.94. Newton: Elliot, 128; Center, 1st, 83.13. Highlands: S. J. H., 30. Auburndale: 42.24. Newtonville: Central W. A., 15. Northampton: Edwards, 70; A. F. K., 5. Northboro: 19; A. M. S., 10. Oakham: M. T. F., 25. Peru: 1. Salem: Crombie St., 5.10. Shelburne Falls: 31; J. A. H., 5. Somerville: Broadway, 12; Friend, 15. So. Framingham: Grace, 20.58. Weymouth: Old South, 5.48. Springfield: 1st, 16.02; South, 29.37; Memorial, 25c. Townsend: 11.16. Upton: 1st, 2.88. Wakefield: 84.86. Waltham: 1st, 7. Watertown: T. P. F., 10. Wellesley Hills: 1st, 4.98; J. K. R., 5. Wenham: P. S. D., 2. West Brookfield: L. J. C., 1. West Medway: J. R. H., 10. Westminster: H. B., 5. Whitman: 1st, 3.74. Winchendon: North, 4.86. Worcester: Old South, 150; Plymouth, 10.29; Union, 9.34; F. H. F., 2; A. N. G., 5. Woman's Home Miss'y Ass'n, 400.

RHODE ISLAND—\$43.00.

Providence: Beneficent, 3; Central, Friends, 40.

CONNECTICUT—\$413.84.

Bristol: 6.90. Canterbury: 1st, 4.66. Centerbrook: 96c. Central Village: 2. Deep River: J. E. M., 2. East Hartford: 1st, 8.03. Exeter:

5.75. Franklin: 4.75. Guilford: K. B. D., 3. Hartford: 1st, 186.52. Kent: 1st, 2.30. Milford: 1st, 22.50; S. S., 12.74. Middletown: J. H. B., 10. New Haven: H. W. F., 25. New London: 1st, 9.17. Northford: C. E. M., 1. Norwich: E. R. H., 5. Ridgefield: L. H. B., 20. Salem: 4.50. Sheldon: 5.50. Stratford: S. M. H., 1. Talcottville: 59.10. Winchester: 3.67. Winsted: 2nd, 24.79. Woodbury: H. F. G., 1; Friend, 2.

NEW YORK—\$1,496.72.

Albany: Friends, 21. Brooklyn: Ch. of Pilgrims, 50; J. L. M., 10. Clifton Springs: A. P., 10. East Bloomfield: 1st, 4.47. Madison: J. M. R., 1. New York: W. A. S., 2. Rochester: B. H. C., 25. Sherwood: E. H., 12.50. Syracuse: Plym., 16.10. Westmoreland: 5. Winthrop: 3.50. Yonkers: J. C. H., 605. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 731.15.

NEW JERSEY—\$31.

East Bloomfield: E. S. G., 1. Newark: 1st, S. S., 30.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$18.30.

Alleghany: 1st, 6.30. Philadelphia: Midvale, 2. Uniontown: N. E., 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$60.

Washington, 1st, 60.

FLORIDA—\$1.50.

Cocoaanut Grove: 1.50.

OHIO—\$67.41.

Adamsville: M. A. S., 10. Atwater: 2.36. Barbeton: S. Cincinnati: M. W. G., 5. Cleveland: Puritan, 2.70. Columbus: 1st, 22.50; Eastwood, 9; Plymouth, 6.72. Kelley's Island: 53c. Lock: 60c.

MICHIGAN—\$80.37.

Ann Arbor: 1st, 30.83. Conklin: 5.56. Detroit: Brewster, 8.48. Merrill: 1. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 34.50.

ILLINOIS—\$579.29.

(Donations, \$569.29; Legacy, \$10.)

Cambridge: Est. of H. G. Griffin, 10. Alton: Ch. of Redeemer, 50. Alto Pass: 3. Buda: J. S., 2. Chicago: Warren Ave., 22.36; Maplewood, 1. Member So. Ch., 5; V. L., 100; G. B. W., 25; Friend, 2. Elgin: 1st, 15. Galesburg: Central, 15. Marseilles: C. H. A., 1. Morton Park: 3. Peoria: Union, 23. Princeton: 1st, 4.08. Sheffield: 33. Warrensburg: 1. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 263.85.

WISCONSIN—\$60.81.

Evansville: 19.46. La Crosse: 1st, 40.35. Waupun: A. C. M., 1.

MINNESOTA—\$530.53.

Anoka: 7. Minneapolis: Plym., 40; Forest Heights, 10; Fremont Ave., 2.88; Pilgrim, 6.07. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 464.58.

IOWA—\$117.17.

Fort Dodge: 22. Glenwood: 1.45. Iowa City: 9.70. Muscatine: German Ch., 10. Sioux City: Mayflower, 3.50. Sloan: 5.23. Webster City: 1st, 4.85. Winthrop: 5.43; S. S., 7.86. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 47.05.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$4.95.

Redfield: 4.95.

NEBRASKA—\$43.15.

Ashland: 1st, 13. Franklin: F. W. L., 2. Hastings: 1st, 14.70. Lincoln: Plym. Ch., 9.95; S. S., 3.50.

KANSAS—\$9.00.

Arkansas City: Pilg., 2. Stockton: J. W. N., 2. Wheaton: 5.

NEW MEXICO—\$20.

Albuquerque: K. C. H., 12; E. H., 8.

MISSOURI—\$697.55.

Kansas City: E. C. S., 100. Lebanon: 14.48. Maplewood: 8.37. Pierce City: 1st, 4.06. St. Joseph: Tabernacle, 15. Springfield: German, 6; 1st W. M. S., 39.16; 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 10. Woman's Home Missionary Union, 500.48.

OKLAHOMA—\$14.63.

Gage: 1.40. Lawnview: 2. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 11.23.

COLORADO—\$35.76.

Colorado Springs: 1st, 7.50. Denver: Ohio Ave. S. S., 15. Fort Collins: Plymouth, 9. Wellington: 1.

TEXAS—\$3.26

Dallas: Central, 3.26.

MONTANA—\$508.00.

Billings: 1st, 8; J. D. L., 500.

WASHINGTON—\$1.

Avondale: S. S., 1.

NEVADA—\$1.74.

Reno: 1st, 1.74.

CALIFORNIA—\$50.61.

Berkeley: North, 4. Eureka: 1st, 5.50. Holtville: H. DeBusk, 12. Little Shasta: 1. Oakland: Pilgrim, 1.70. Riverside: 1st, 13.41; F. B. W., 2. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 11. Friends, for Billings Poly. Institute, 712.27.

Legacy 10.00
Total donations 8,260.17

\$8,270.17

The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society

Henry T. Richardson, Treasurer - Congregational House, Boston. Mass.

Receipts for March, 1911

ALABAMA—

Friend, 30.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—

Hot Springs: S., 1.50. Marysville: Chinese, 1. Oakland: Boulevard, 5. Pacific Grove: 20.45. Tulare: 23.60. Supplies, 55c. Friend, 50. Pulpit Supply, 10. Total, \$112.10.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—

Avalon: 38c. Bloomington, 80c. Claremont: C. & S., 6.95. Elder: Lant. Lect., 2.26. Heber: 5. Jasper: Lant. Lect., 3.45. Little Lake: 43c. Mount Signal: Lant. Lect., 2.16. Ontario: 3.84. Palms: 1. Pasadena: First, 2.50; North, 48c. Paso Robles: 20c. Pomona: 7.50. Red-

lands: 5. San Bernardino: First, 53c. San Diego: Logan Heights, 42c. San Jacinto: 30c. Ventura: 46c. Verdi: Lant. Lect., 2.55. Lantern Lecture, 2.31; 75c.; 70c. Total, \$49.97.

COLORADO—

Supplies, 25c.

CONNECTICUT—

Avon: S., 4. Bridgeport: Black Rock, 14.71. East Woodstock: S., 15. Hartford: First W. S., 5. Naugatuck: 50. Norwich: Broadway S., 12.86. Old Saybrook: First, 5.34. Preston: S., 5. Windsor Locks: 68.43. Total, \$180.34 of which \$15.00 is C. D. Colln.

FLORIDA—

Tavares: 6.21. Pulpit Supply, 5. Total, \$11.21.

GEORGIA—

Savannah: Pilgrim, 75c.

IDAHO—

Sugar: German, 7.31.

ILLINOIS—

Chicago: Bowmanville, 2. Evanston: 100. Gridley: S., 7. Total, \$109.

LOUISIANA—

New Orleans: Central, 6.

MAINE—

Acron: 50c. Lewiston: Pine St., 6. Norridge-wood: 5. Portland: Woodfords, 4.22. Sandy Point: S., 2. Vassalboro: Adams Mem'l, 2. Waterford: First, 2. Westbrook: 2.07. Total, \$23.79.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Boston: Second, Dorchester, J. J. A., 100; Village S., Dorchester, 25; Highland, Roxbury, 6; French, 6.25. Boxford: West, 4. Brockton: South S., 24.50. Chelsea: First W. S., 1. Fall River: Central, 123.50. Granby: 2.43. Lawrence: United W. S., 25c. Middleboro: Central C. E., 5. Millbury: 10.30. Monson: 58.38. New Bedford: North, 15.75. Newbury: 19.50. Northampton: First S., 10. Norwood: 12. Peabody: Second, 65c. Raynham: 5.87. Reading: 14.80. Walpole: Home Dept., 25. Wellesley Hills: 7.34. Westfield: First S., 15. W. H. M. A. of Mass. and R. I., 150. Friend, 2. Total, \$644.52 of which \$156.25 is received through W. H. M. A.

MICHIGAN—

Three Oaks: E. K. W., 600. Michigan Conference, 40c. Total, \$600.40.

MINNESOTA—

Austin: First, 6.23; W. S., 50c. Crookston: W. S., 50c. Lake City: First S., 3.02; W. S., 5; Swedish, 1.35. Mankato: First S., 2.75. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 55.40; Boys' Club, 2; Fifth Ave., 6. Silver Lake: S., 10. Stewartville: W. S., 25c. Total, \$93.00 of which \$8.25 is received through W. H. M. U.

MISSOURI—

St. Joseph: Plymouth S., 5. St. Louis: Pilgrim, 6.79. Total, \$11.79.

MONTANA—

Medicine Lake: 6.30. Plentywood: 1.83. Total, \$8.13.

NEBRASKA—

Center: S., 3. Friend, 1; 10. Total, \$14.00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

Rye: 8.50.

NEW JERSEY—

Newark: First, 5.

NEW YORK—

Albany: S., 10. Brooklyn: Clinton Ave., 5; Rockaway Ave., 3; Flatbush, 11.71. Java: 2. Java Village: 40c. Mt. Vernon: First, W. S., 1. Oswego: 1.70. Friend: 5; 50c. Total, \$40.31 of which \$10.00 is C. D. Coll'n. and \$1.00 is received through W. H. M. U.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Bentley: 1.85. Berthold: 2.80. Coulee: 1.40. Deering: 2.34. Dogden: 3.83. Evergreen: 46c. Foothills: 1.20. Garrison: 3.65. Granville: 3.93. Hettinger: 3. New England: 1.38. Oberon: W. S., 10. Friend, 1.20. Collection, 1.12. Total, \$38.16 of which \$10.00 is received through W. H. M. U.

OHIO—

Toledo: Washington St., 38c.

OKLAHOMA—

Pawnee: S., 50c.

OREGON—

Eagle Point: Coll'n., 1.95. Eugene: S., 6.98. Table Rock: S., 2.03. Total, \$10.96.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Milroy: S., 10. Minersville: 1. Total, \$11.00.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Dracula: 1.88. Kismet: S., 50c. Stony Butte: S., 75c. Total, \$3.13.

TEXAS—

Dallas: Central, 2.66. Farwell: 4. Total, \$6.66.

VERMONT—

Battleboro: First C. & S., 5.62. Morrisville: 12.52. Pittsford: 1.80. Total, \$19.94.

WASHINGTON—

Beverly: 3.26. Monroe: S., 3.90. Seattle: Fauntleroy: S., 10. Supplies, 3.91. Total, \$21.07 of which \$13.90 is C. D. Coll'ns.

WISCONSIN—

Apprentionment \$15.19
Supplies84
Total \$2,084.20 of which \$38.90 is C. D. Coll'ns.
and \$175 50 is received through W. H. M. U.
During the month, the Society has aided 106 schools of which 22 were newly organized.

Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief

B. H. Fancher, Treasurer

Receipts for March and April, 1911

ALABAMA—\$2.

Joppa: Mr. Herbert, 2.

ARIZONA \$4.

Phenix: Miss Fuller, 3. Pierce: Rev. Arthur J. Benedict, 1.

ARKANSAS—\$1.

Little Rock: Rev. H. W. Smith, 1.

CALIFORNIA—\$13.

Heber: Rev. R. LeRoy Glasby, 1. Los Angeles: Rev. F. W. Fairfield, 1; Rev. John L. Maile, 2. Pasadena: Mrs. Baldwin, 5. San Bernardino: Miss Oliver, 1. San Diego: Rev. W. B. Thorp, 1. Whittier: Rev. W. J. Marsh, 2.

COLORADO—\$48.41.

Colorado Springs: Miss Fette, 3; First, 16.25. Denver: Boulevard, 8.20; City Park, 2.50; First, 4; Miss Nason, 2; Rev. Horace Sanderson, 1; Third, 2. Flagler: 1.36. Ft. Collins: Rev. John Hoelzer, 1. Longmont: First 5. Sulphur Springs: 1.10. Wellington: First, 1.

CONNECTICUT—\$92.39.

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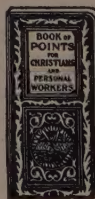
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